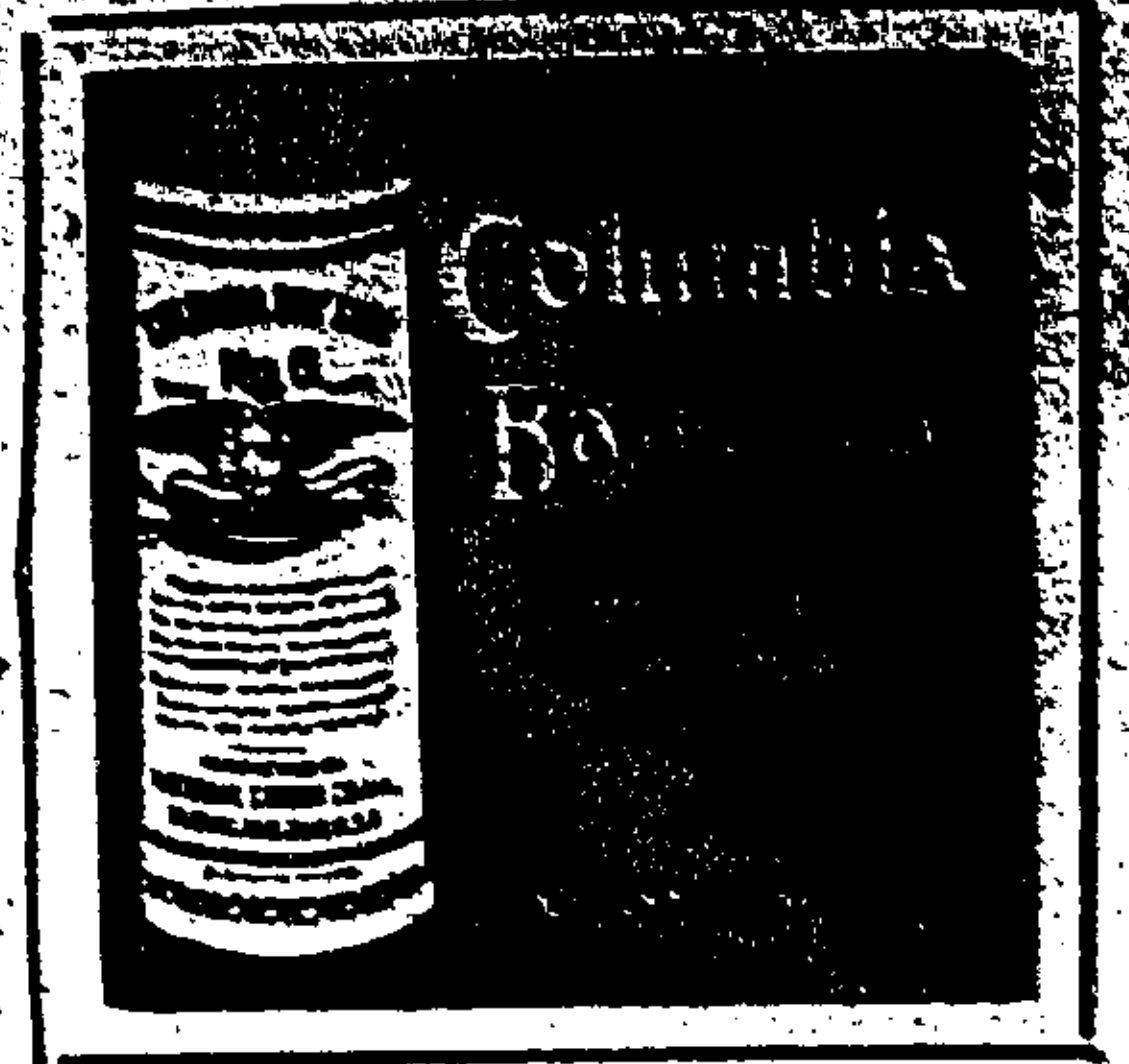


The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1891)



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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH SOCIALISTS AGAINST NATIONAL STRIKE.

WOULD LEAD TO ANARCHY AND CIVIL WAR.

London, August 28.
The Executive Council of the Social Democratic Federation and the National Socialist Party has passed a resolution protesting "most strongly against anything in the shape of a mass strike or a general strike, which cannot fail to inflict privation and misery upon the entire population, and may lead to anarchy and civil war, when political action is at our disposal which would shortly bring about what we are all striving for."

EMIGRATION PROBLEMS.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION APPOINTED.

Geneva, August 29.
In conformity with the resolution adopted at the International Labour Conference in Washington in 1919, an International Commission of Emigration has been constituted composed of one-third Government delegates, one-third workers' delegates and one-third employers' delegates. Brazil, Canada, China, France, Japan and India have nominated Government representatives; Australia, Germany, the United States, Poland, Italy and Sweden have nominated workers' delegates; South Africa, Argentina, Spain, Greece, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland have nominated employers' delegates. The Presidency of the Commission is assigned to Viscount Cave of Britain.

The International Labour Bureau has addressed a comprehensive questionnaire on the subject of emigration to 42 Governments which are members of the League of Nations. The first task of the Commission will be to collate all reliable information for the benefit of all. The questionnaire aims principally at obtaining intelligence regarding the present situation in each State on emigration and the immigration of workers and the laws in force relating to these matters. The opinion of each Government is sought on a large number of questions concerning all aspects of the emigration problem, the possibility of harmonising diverse wages and international co-ordination and legislation. The Governments are requested to reply before October 15. It has been arranged for the Commission to meet in the spring of 1921 at Geneva.

THE "MESOPOT" SITUATION.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE.

London, August 30.
A War Office communique says the situation in Mesopotamia has not materially changed. The Baghdad-Mosul Railway was cut on August 23, but communication has been restored. Increasing restlessness is being shown in the Samarra and Sulimanyeh divisions. The official, Captain Lloyd and Mr. J. Strachan, as well as the wife of the late Captain Buchanan, all of whom the Arabs captured, are reported to be near Delt Abbas. They are reported as being well treated. The employees of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company at Nafikhan are reported safe, but the installation has been looted.

OLYMPIC CONTESTS.

THE LATEST RESULTS.

Antwerp, August 29.
The 100 Metres Swimming Race (which was re-swum) was won by Kahanamaku (America), his time being 1 min. 12.3 secs. [The original race was won by Kahanamaku whose time, 60.2/5 seconds, was a world's record. The race was ordered to be re-swum, owing to Herald (Australia) being shut in between the Americans Kealoha and Ross.]
In the final of the Rowing Eights, America was first and Britain second. The time was 5 min. 5 secs.
The Double Sculls final was won by America, Italy being second and France third. The time was 7 min. 9 secs.

THE RUSSO-POLISH CONFERENCE.

SUGGESTED REMOVAL TO RIGA.

Warsaw, August 29.
As a result of the Polish delegation at Minsk telegraphing that they have been described as spies by the Soviet Government, and as the most of the wireless station at Minsk has been broken under suspicious circumstances, the Polish Government has telegraphed the Bolshevik Foreign Minister that the venue of peace negotiations must be changed, proposing that they be transferred to Riga.

THE NEW YORK STRIKE.

LONGSHOREMEN NOW RETURNING.

New York, August 29.
All the big British liners scheduled to sail to-day got away except the Pannonia, whose firemen walked out in sympathy with the pro-Irish strikers. Hundreds of longshoremen have returned to work, and the only piers still deserted are those of the White Star Line.

GERMAN DISARMAMENT.

CARRYING OUT SPA AGREEMENT.

Berlin, August 30.
In conformity with the Spa Agreement, notices have been posted on the walls ordering disarmament, which must be carried out between September 15 and November 1. One hundred marks must be given up. All arms surrendered are to be destroyed.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PITCHED BATTLE IN BELFAST.

TROOPS FIRE ON MOB.

London, August 29.
A mob at Belfast last evening attacked and partially wrecked a small Police Station and some Unionist houses. A veritable pitched battle between the rival factions ensued, in which paving stones were used indiscriminately. The police and troops charged the combatants with bayonets, but the fighting was resumed with increased fierceness. The troops ultimately fired, wounding six. A feature of the fighting was the number of women and children participating, using heavy weapons and supplying the men folk with missiles.

SIX KILLED.

London, August 29.
There were six killed and 50 injured in yesterday's Belfast rioting. The troops used armoured cars and machine-guns.

THE LATE TSAR OF RUSSIA.

FRESH PARTICULARS OF HIS MURDER.

London, August 28.
A crop of new accounts of how the Tsar met his death is appearing in prominent papers. These mostly agree in their main features, but Captain Francis McCullagh, a British officer who recently arrived from Siberia, where he lived in disguise till last spring, has given Reuter's Agency fresh particulars. He states that in July, 1918, the Soviet Government approved the Tsar's trial and sentence. In September, 1919, the same Government announced in the official newspaper *Pravda* that the Tsar's murderer had been tried at Perm and executed for this crime. Captain McCullagh, however, states that he talked to the murderer in March last, who was then occupying a responsible position under the Soviet at Ekaterinburg. The man's name was different from that published by the *Pravda*, but Bolsheviks pointed him out as the Tsar's murderer. This was confirmed by an important Soviet Government official, Efraim Efrimov, head of the Russian Socialist Telegraph Agency, and there was also other corroborative evidence of identification. The square opposite the house where the murder was committed is now named the Square of National Vengeance.

GERMANS DESTROY WAR MATERIAL.

SHOULD HAVE BEEN DELIVERED TO ALLIES.

Berlin, August 27.
Employees of the Pintsch Firm at Fuerstenwalde have destroyed four aeroplanes and 23 torpedo-throwers which should have been delivered to the Allies.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.

A FRENCH PROPOSAL.

Paris, August 30.
The *Temps*, in an article on the New Hebrides, admitting that the condominium regime works badly, suggests that in exchange for linking up the New Hebrides to French possessions in the Pacific, France should pledge herself to a system of economic association and naval association with Australasia and assure the Australians that commercial liberty would be respected and no Asiatic immigration would be tolerated. It concludes: "The smarting sore of condominium will only disappear if England is prepared for a rejuvenation of the Franco-British Alliance outside of Europe."

JAPANESE DIPLOMATS IN EUROPE.

Marseilles, April 27.
Five Japanese diplomatists arrived on the *Awa Maru*. After visiting Paris they will represent Japan at an International Conference in Madrid on October 1st.

PORTUGUESE FOOD CONTROLLER.

Lisbon, August 27.
The Government has appointed Senhor Alvaro de la Cerda, General Manager of Sandeman Brothers, as Food Controller.

FRANCO-BELGIAN ALLIANCE.

Paris, August 27.
The *Journal* learns from Brussels that the Belgian Cabinet has unanimously approved the Franco-Belgian Treaty of Alliance.

FRENCH ARCHBISHOP DEAD.

Paris, August 29.
The death is announced of Cardinal Jette, Archbishop of Paris.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, August 30.
A certain representative from the South has declared that the authorities of the two Kwangs will cancel their independence in the near future, and will request the Central Government to give all the officials appointments.

Shanghai, August 30.
Information from Yunnan states that mobilisation has already taken place there, and two divisions will co-operate with the Hunan troops in marching to the South.

In accordance with the protest made by the Military Government the State Department has asked Li Hsiang-shan, Tschun of Fukien, to explain why the forces commanded by Chao Chao-ping and Wong Wing-cheun are said to be auxiliary troops of Chan King-ming.

The following decision has been arrived at in a meeting at the Palace: That a Parliament should quickly be formed by electing the old elective system, that the names of the Kwang, the Juk-lin, Li Shun, Shun Chiu-hung and Lok Wing-chiu should be included in the list of candidates.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

POLAND'S DECLARATION.

Warsaw, Aug. 28.
The Government communicates the text of a declaration made by the Poles at Minsk on 19th August, but the transmission of which was delayed. The Poles maintained that war was imposed upon Poland by the action of the Soviets, which after imposing a Soviet Regime on white Lithuania and Ruthenia, advanced against ethnographic Polish territory with the clear object of marching to Warsaw and imposing Sovietism upon Poland. The Polish republic was therefore compelled to resist the Bolshevik invasion and occupied former Polish territories, not with imperialist object but in view of the right of self determination of peoples. The declaration points out that the Poles never touched really Russian soil, while the Soviets, taking advantage of Poland's weakness, invaded purely Polish territories, menaced Warsaw and issued proclamations announcing the introduction of a Soviet regime in Poland despite the protests of the Poles. The declaration concludes emphasising that Poland sincerely desires peace on condition of no interference in her internal affairs. She herself does not intend interfering in the internal affairs of others.

ALLIES IN CORDIAL AGREEMENT.

Paris, Aug. 25.
An exchange of communications between the French Government and Lucerne took place yesterday. The text of the communication issued at Lucerne on Monday having been officially transmitted to the French Foreign Office through the British Embassy M. Millerand has replied. The French Government thanks the British and Italian Governments for the communication they have made and is glad to note that there is nothing in the text thereof which is not in complete harmony with the ideas and principles for which it has always stood. In reply to a personal telegram sent to him from Lucerne by Mr. Lloyd George both in his own name and on behalf of Signor Giolitti, M. Millerand yesterday telegraphed his thanks to the British Premier adding "I am pleased that I shall soon have an opportunity of meeting Signor Giolitti as arranged and of also seeing you again soon."—Havas.

RUSSIA THE PARADISE.

London, Aug. 28.
In an exhaustive report with reference to their recent visit to Russia the British Labour Delegation emphatically contradicts the statement of the prevalence of crime, disorder, deaths from starvation etc. and declares that although social equalisation is far from complete, glaring inequalities of fortune no longer exist. It praises the systematic efforts to improve the economic and social conditions of the people, but questions whether too heavy a price has not been paid for the advantages, pointing out that personal freedom of speech and of the press has been totally abolished. The delegation believes the attacks against Russia in the West will result in the spread of Bolshevism in Persia and the East.

HOME CRICKET.

London, Aug. 29.
Notts. beat Derby by 197.
Middlesex beat Kent by 153. Lancs beat Essex by 188. Sussex beat Yorkshire by 162. Gloucester beat Worcester by nine wickets. Surrey beat Northants by eight wickets. Surrey's first innings closed at 619 for 5 wickets declared, the highest total this season. Ducat made 149, Peach 200 not out, and Fender 113 not out. The latter batted forty-two minutes. Hampshire beat Warwick by an innings and 159. Hampshire, with 616 for 7 wickets declared. Brown made 151, Barrett 148, and Mead 102 not out. Leicester beat Somerset by 41.

AMERICA AND IRELAND.

New York, August 27.
Considerable agitation is noticeable in Sinn Fein circles in America in connection with the Lord Mayor of Cork. Telegrams have been sent to President Wilson and Mr. Colby asking them to use their influence to secure the release of the Lord Mayor.

New York, August 27.
The latest development in the Irish troubles is the so-called Mannix strike of dockers in New York who struck work on four White Star liners as a protest against the removal of the crew of the liner *Baltic* recently to resist the removal of Archbishop Mannix from the ship. The strike developed suddenly. Hundreds of excited men and women dashed from pier to pier exhorting the dockers to cease work on British ships. American ships were not molested.

AUSTRALIAN SHIPPING CONTROL.

Melbourne, August 27.
The Government has presented the Senate a statement showing that it controls 23 Government-owned and 16 enemy-owned steamers. An additional eleven proposed 12,000 tonners, and 18 smaller cargo vessels are under construction locally. The net profit for the financial year 1918-19 is over a million, but it is estimated that the profit for 1919-20 will be a quarter of a million, owing to the strike. The Government points out that the establishment of a Commonwealth line is not to make profits, but to prevent Australia's isolation owing to the disruption of the world's shipping lines. It is also considered that it will have a beneficial effect, preventing a combination of shipowners detrimental to Australian interests.

RUSSIA V. POLAND.

Paris, Aug. 25.
So desperate are the straits of the Bolshevik forces between Narov and East Prussia that they can only choose between annihilation and capitulation. Rumour is current at Warsaw that the head of the Russian Army in the north has entered into pourparlers with the General Sikorski for the capitulation of his entire force. The French Government has appointed M. de Martel as High Commissioner with General Wrangell's Government.—Havas.

MORE OLYMPIC RESULTS.

Antwerp, August 27.
In Water Polo, Great Britain beat America by 7 goals to 2 easily. It was a gruelling game.
In the Gymnastic Contest, Sweden secured 1,244, Denmark 1,085 and Belgium 1,060 points.

CZECHS ARRIVE IN HONGKONG.

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

The American transport President Grant arrived here from Vladivostok last evening and this morning moored at the naval anchorage. Aboard the vessel are just over 6,000 Czech troops and civilians, including about 400 women and children. Also aboard are Captain Larimer (formerly in command of the U. S. S. New Orleans) and Mrs. Larimer, whilst Captain Watts (commander of the U. S. S. Albany) and Mrs. Watts will join the transport here, these four being bound for the United States. The Czechs are en route to Trieste via the Suez Canal.

General Cechek is the senior Czech military officer aboard, whilst also with the troops are Major Cerneczek and Dr. Gerza, the latter of whom has been in charge of the Czech consular work at Vladivostok.

Accompanying the refugees is Mr. W. S. Tuttle, Transport Secretary of the Y.M.C.A., who called at our office this morning and asked us to make an appeal to the public on behalf of these home-going Czechs. He stated that conditions are very crowded on board the transport, and the weather is very trying to people who have been accustomed to a colder climate. There is, he said, a great need for assistance to the Czechs, especially the women and children, of the latter of whom there are about 90 on board. "The appeal which I wish to make to the good people of Hongkong," he remarked, "is only for this trip. We do not want clothing, but we should much appreciate things to add to the comfort of these people and to promote their health." Mr. Tuttle added that gifts of illustrated literature, games, toys and food suitable for invalids and babes, such as tinned milk, etc., would be most acceptable. There is aboard the transport, he said, an excellent orchestra, cinematograph equipment, etc., and through the good offices of a Cultural Committee educational classes, entertainments, etc., are arranged. But there is an especial need for light literature, and games, as well as for what might be termed food delicacies for the women and children.

As the transport is due to leave to-morrow evening, there is little time to spare, but we appeal to those willing to help to send any gifts they can spare to the *Telegraph* office not later than 3 p.m. to-morrow, when they will be collected by responsible officers from the transport. When it is realised that there are over 6,000 people aboard this vessel, some idea will be gained of the discomforts which have to be put up with, and anything that helps to brighten the lot of the refugees, especially the women and children, will be extremely welcome. These are the last batch of the Czech refugees to come this way. The final batch will travel by another transport, which is due to proceed via the Panama Canal.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 2 1/4 d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer:—29.62. Temperature:—86. Humidity:—76.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 7.15 p.m.
Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 7.15 p.m.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1918.

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JAPAN AND GERMANY.

SIGNIFICANT COMMENT ON THE RENEWAL OF RELATIONS.

Dr. Solf, the new German Ambassador, has been received in Japan with much cordiality—his reception being more like that of a friend who has returned to these shores after a long interval than the first Minister from a country with which Japan was at war until lately. This may be safely taken as a reflection of the prevailing sentiment of the Japanese people towards Germany indicated by the following article reproduced in a somewhat abridged form from the *Diplomatic Review* for the current month—an article written by Mr. Hanazawa, the Editor of the journal:—

"The resumption of amicable relations between Germany and Japan by the arrival of Dr. Solf, the new German Ambassador, is an event upon which we may exchange congratulations, not merely for the sake of the particular countries concerned, but also for the peace and welfare of the world and the human race in general.

"As for the circumstances under which diplomatic relations were severed between Germany and Japan six years ago, it is not necessary to recapitulate them here in detail; but it is regrettable that the diplomacy of both Powers at the time should not have been either as happy or as thoughtful as it might have been. As Germany seemed more than fully prepared in respect of Continental strategy, while her maritime plans were not well arranged, so her diplomacy connected with the commencement of hostilities, too, her doings were successful enough in regard to the Continental Powers, but they were a complete failure so far as the Powers separated from her by sea—Britain, Japan and America—were concerned. Her diplomacy with Japan was particularly unhappy, although Japan's diplomacy concerning the participation in the war was also far from being entirely commendable. The attitude of Japan was apparently regarded as unimportant, whereas in reality it was calculated to control the general situation of the war. If Germany had been alive to the fact and taken certain precautionary measures in good time, Britain would have felt some hesitation in joining the war. At the same time, the hasty participation of Japan in the war not only laid her open to a charge of having enlarged the stage, and prolonged the duration of the war, but it would appear that the Empire thereby let slip a supreme opportunity as well as forfeited her weighty footing in the world. If she had been more cautious, her position in international politics would have been enormously enhanced and it may also have been possible for her to limit the area of the war to a reasonable extent. All this recollection may appear like crying over spilt milk; but to recall the circumstances of the rupture of German-Japanese relations in the past may convey a delicate lesson regarding Japan's future world policy.

BELLIGERENTS BUT NOT BELLIGERENTS.

"Germany and Japan were belligerents; but seeing that the war between the two Powers was largely due to the errors and hastiness of their respective Governments, and that even during the war they were not pitched against each other in such white-heated collision as was the case with the other Powers, they were belligerents in a sense very different from the usual one. Moreover, there is no denying the fact that in the heart of hearts of the Japanese people it is now most painfully felt that because Japan joined the war for the sake of Britain and defended British interests too honestly, the balance in the world has been disturbed to a most disconcerting extent, to the disadvantage of this country. This being so, we have reason to be deeply interested in the future of Germany in a manner quite different from that which obtained before the war. We cannot afford to be so foolish as to be entirely and exclusively governed by a devoted sense of Anglo-French interests and dragged about for ever by the abnormal considerations connected with the war.

EMPTY PROPAGANDA PHRASES.

"As to the cause of the war and the possibility of peace in the world many opinions are advanced. But according to the

conclusion arrived at by Baron Goto as a result of his tour in Europe and America last year the great war was nothing but a defensive war on the part of Britain against the growth and rise of Germany, more especially the latter's wonderful progressive organisation. In other words, it was a contest for hegemony between the two great Powers and the other belligerents were merely dragged into the boiling whirlpool. If the championship of Democracy, the war against Militarism, and the cause of justice and humanity, on which so much stress was laid by Allied statesmen were empty propaganda phrases, then there is no reason why we, the Japanese people, should feel deep enmity against Germany in future. Nay, we ought rather to be on our guard, lest we should be poised by Anglo-Saxon propaganda and our power of discerning the real state of international politics and the actual situations in the world paralysed. Some shrewd men in Germany once remarked that if the Tokyo Government had been under the direction of the late Prince Katsura at the time of the outbreak of the war with Germany, Japan would not have contented herself with acting at the beck and call of Britain—a remark which our people will do well to ponder over and be large-minded enough to take as a hint for the regulation of their future course of action.

FUTURE OF GERMAN-JAPANESE RELATIONS.

"As for the future of German-Japanese relations, this is a matter which cannot be lightly discussed. Now that Germany is still staggering under the severest blow which can ever befall a nation, it may not be easy for her to formulate a great world policy. Nor is it likely that Japan will speedily enter into a special diplomatic relation with Germany. But as there are not a few Japanese who are not hostilely disposed towards Germany, so there may be many thoughtful men in Germany who are anxious to cultivate Japanese friendship. Indeed there are some people who predict the development of a new international relation out of the territorial contiguity of the three Powers of Japan, Russia and Germany. Anyhow, there are many points of resemblance between Germany and Japan, both in their domestic circumstances and in their international position. For example, their territory is narrowly circumscribed and overcrowded. Enjoying little natural advantage at home, neither of them has any extensive colonies abroad. Further, they are both apt to be misunderstood by the Powers and treated like international step-children. They are thus forced to develop the virtue of perseverance and exertion by the united efforts of Government and people and to have recourse to human bullets for the development of national fortunes. Of course, such resemblance in internal and external circumstances does not necessarily argue the advantage of a political co-operation of the Powers. But who can deny that should Germany be lost to the West and the star of Japan sink in the East, the world would be the worse off, suffering as it would from a far worse capitalistic tyranny than at present and divided as the surface of the earth would be among far more greedy big landowners? In this sense, the existence and prosperity of Germany and Japan possesses a very great cultural and moral value."

EMINENCE OF DR. SOLF.

"Dr. Solf is a man long celebrated for his ability and administrative capacity under the Imperial regime. He occupied the important post of Colonial Secretary even under the new democratic government. It is an indication of what importance is attached by Germany to the future of the Far East, Japan more especially, that a man of Dr. Solf's calibre has been sent out to Japan as the first ambassador after the war. The choice of German representatives in Japan so far has not been always happy and in consequence, the relations between the two countries have always felt much to be desired. [This means that at one time Germany united with Britain, as in the house-tax case, in pressing upon Japan the observance of treaty engagements.] As his appointment must be a result of a careful consideration of these circumstances, with which the German Government is quite familiar, it admits of no doubt whatever that the choice has fallen on him as

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MANCHESTER REPORT.

CONTINUED DULLNESS.

In their report on the Manchester market for July 7 Messrs. George Fraser, Son & Co., Ltd. state:—
We have again experienced a dull state of trade during the past week and in the absence of anything approaching important buying the position has weakened slightly, with the result that quotations are rather easier.

CLOTH.

A large inquiry has been in evidence for fabrics suitable for India, due doubtless to more favourable advices concerning the progress of the monsoon, but as yet orders are few and far between, as limits from Bombay and Calcutta are still much below rates manufacturers will entertain. Odd lots of White Shirtings and Fancies have been under consideration for China but the business done is trifling in amount, whilst for the Straits and Java some purchases of Grey Supers and White Cambrics have been mentioned. Other of the Far Eastern outlets have shown no disposition to operate and with the exception of occasional transactions in specialties for West Africa and South America demand appears to be at a standstill. Home houses have acted with extreme caution and the general lack of turnover is causing stoppage of machinery and an extension of the annual holidays in several districts.

YARN.

In this department there is practically nothing new to report, and although rather more inquiry has been forthcoming, very little fresh business has materialized. Prices are again easier, and whilst American sorts are quotably 1d. to 2d. per lb. lower, Egyptian descriptions in the same period have declined fully 6d. to 9d. per lb. Demand for the Far Eastern outlets continues exceedingly quiet, and dealers abroad do not show any disposition to resume operations. The Continental markets also appear very indifferent about making fresh purchases at present, whilst in the Home trade section only a moderate amount of buying has taken place.

COTTON.

Since our last issue good mid-ling American has declined 115 points, the price to-day being 27.80d per lb., whilst good fair Egyptian is 100 points lower and is now quoted 63.00d. per lb. Towards the end of last week an easier tendency matured in cotton circles, influenced no doubt by better weather advice from the belt and the prospect of an improved Government crop condition report. This was issued on Friday afternoon, wherein it was stated that on June 25 the condition was 70.7 as compared with 62.4 last month 70.0 a year ago and 85.9 in 1918, whilst the estimate of acreage at present under cultivation in the United States is 35,504,000 against 33,960,000 last year.

Very little effect has been exercised on the market by the abovementioned publication, as prices have barely changed in the meantime, whilst July options have been freely dealt in at hardening rates and a healthier tone has become apparent. The outlook is decidedly a difficult one to gauge, but the opinion exists that prices for near months' cotton are likely to rule firm and substantial premiums will have to be paid for selection.

the man, fitted to promote the unity of the two nations. However, it is doubtful whether his efforts will be crowned with success should he attempt to turn the Japanese public pro-German at once by means of the usual German propaganda and will find of doing, how to right and

NOTICES.

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C. E. WARREN & CO., LTD.

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A GERMAN IN ENGLAND.

NEWS OF AMUNDSEN.

NO HOSTILITY.

Justizrat Dr. Rhode, who recently travelled from Germany to South Africa by way of England, has sent to the *Vossische Zeitung* an article describing the experiences of Germans on English soil. Dr. Rhode says that the first hotel he tried in London was full. At the second where he wrote down "German" as his nationality, the clerk sent for the manager, who most politely expressed regret that he could not give a room, as the directors of the hotel had decided for the present not to receive subjects of States lately at war with England. He gave Dr. Rhode a list of hotels where no such regulation existed, and the first of these gave Dr. Rhode a room at once. In this hotel, the doctor says, he was treated by the whole staff, without exception, as a guest expects to be treated in a well-managed hotel. He could not, in fact, detect any difference in his treatment now and during pre-war visits to London. "I do not think," he says, "that my appearance and pronunciation cause me to be taken for anything but German. But in offices where I had to report, in omnibuses and trains, everywhere I treated me in a most courteous manner; in particular, I was able to ascertain that London policemen are as exemplary as ever in their readiness to help one."

PRIDE OF COUNTRY.

Certainly, Dr. Rhode admits it is good policy for a German in London not to attract more attention than necessary. Loud conversations in Germany, he says, are particularly inadvisable, and may easily lead to friction.

That Dr. Rhode has not seen London for many years is made clear by his comment on the disappearance of horse omnibuses and hansom cabs. On board the steamer to Capetown Dr. Rhode says his experiences were entirely agreeable. No hostility towards Germans was noticeable among the passengers, who were all either South Africans or people on their way to South Africa to settle there. "The German who comes among company of this kind," says the writer, "is of course, well advised to keep to himself at first. He must not put into strangers' conversation, or as the German is so fond of doing, how to right and

FRESH LAND DISCOVERED.

Christiania, July 17.—A special telegram from a correspondent of *Aftenposten* at Seattle gives several interesting details about Captain Amundsen's expedition, based on authentic letters sent from East Cape on May 17.

It appears that the Maud has gone through two extraordinarily hard winters. The ship was often so heavily weighed down by ice that the propeller and the helm were frozen and only the masts were visible above the surface. Bears were heard padding across the snow masses covering the ship's deck. By the time she reached Cape Cheliuskin the Maud encountered extremely hard, heavy ice, but thanks to her splendid construction she withstood all the attacks of the elements.

New land was discovered near Tsar Nicholas II Land, and it was scientifically explored. A thorough study of the customs and manners of the surrounding Eskimo tribes was also made. Several adventures are reported. Amundsen himself fell from the ship down on to the ice and broke one of his arms, and he also had a narrow escape in an encounter with a bear. Baring Strait is now open. That the above news has been brought to civilization by some of the crew explains the earlier dispatches of members of the crew, which had attracted some notice.

left and murmur his name by way of introduction before sitting down at table. As the result of my earlier experiences I kept completely to myself at first, sat and read alone and hardly said a word at meals. After a few days one after another of the passengers came up and began to talk to me. I was invited to take part in games and other amusements; in short, I was not in the slightest degree made to feel that I still belonged to an enemy nation. Speaking of his conversations with Englishmen about politics, Dr. Rhode observes that Englishmen are much more willing to talk on such subjects if the German does not, as many Germans are much too ready to do, denounce German policy before and since the war. The English, he says, approve of a man standing up for his country and looking down on Germans who talk so

NOTICES

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THE BRIDGE OF DEATH.

GRAPHIC STORY OF
HIDEOUS MURDER.

Vladivostok, July 7.—On the night of April 4-5, just before the Japanese took action against the Temporary Government, 96 officers and men belonging to the White faction were sent off under arrest from Nikolai-Ussuriisk. For some time nothing was heard of them, and then ugly rumours began to circulate. Finally the fact was established that all were killed. One of those who miraculously escaped, gives his experience to the paper "Nesoch", which I translate for the benefit of your readers so that a full understanding of these candidates for "self-government" and the dictatorship of the proletariat may be arrived at. "We were a party of 96 persons when we were sent off from Nikolai. There were 83 from the jail and 11 from the guard-house, eight were let out at station Viorino, six partisans, one soldier and one signaller. We were sent off with an echelon of the 33rd regiment, which was renamed the 33rd Revolutionary Regiment, under the commandship of a person named Schneider.

We were in two prison-cars. The attitude of the guard to us on the road was abominable and expressed itself in the coming in of each soldier who beat and tortured us, swore at us, and frequently repeated the phrase that "We had drunk their blood."

PILLAGE AND BRUTALITY.

We were given food once a day, five pounds of bread to each 12 persons. Water was given us in small quantities, as they did not think it necessary to give water to "counter-revolutionists." Finally we arrived at Krasnaya Riechka (on the other side of Habarovsk). When arrived here, we found the place full of "Partisans" (i.e. Bolsheviks under a new name), who thought it necessary to force their way into the cars, which were soon so full of people that it was impossible to turn. The work of building the "workmen-peasant" government began then and there, it being found necessary to steal the boots, shirts, trousers and other things belonging to the prisoners, even to the little crosses that each Russian wears around his neck. Our guards took every active part in this division of the spoil, being encouraged thereto by their superiors.

But not every one gave up his things. Col. Ivetski, of the former 33rd Regiment, in spite of the fact that he was threatened with a revolver, and also with a dagger, refused to give up his wedding ring, stating that it could be taken only after his death. A meeting was held by the "partisans" (comrades) in honour of our arrival, and a resolution was carried to the effect that we were all to be shot. The resolution was not put into effect, and then a "Korean" and a "Korean" section of the Partisans persuaded the meeting to rescind the resolution. Our car then emptied of its unwelcome visitors. It was found that not a single one of us had escaped beating, and that almost all were stark naked. After this, our cars were uncoupled from the rest of the train. Orders were received from the revolutionary staff to send us off to Viorino. There a halt was called. Orders were received to take us back to Krasnaya Riechka. Back we went. As soon as we arrived, "comrade" Schneider triumphantly informed us that the sentence of death had been rescinded.

THE WORK OF CAIN.

We remained here at Krasnaya Riechka till April 15. In the evening, our guard, which had hitherto consisted of soldiers of the 33rd Regiment, was changed for a guard of Partisans from the Korean section, and we were again sent off to Station Viorino at the disposal of Ivetski Orloff. In the morning our Korean guard was changed for one of peasants from the surrounding villages. Here we rested somewhat from the frequent beating and torture till April 9.

On April 9, about 1 o'clock, Col. Vrashtel and Col. Ivetski were summoned. Vrashtel, with his usual calm, went out, although he was stark naked. Ivetski, hearing the order, refused to go, stating that it was better to die where he stood. Then the "artists of the nation" began to extend their talents. He was beaten

bayonets, kicked, struck, pierced by daggers, but all covered with blood as he was, he refused to move one step. The soldiers went out again to tell Orloff that Ivetski was obstinate. Orloff himself, with a strong guard, came to the wagon and commanded Ivetski to come out. The latter refused, stating that "not every one could command him." A noose was thrown around his neck and he was dragged from the car. What happened after this I cannot tell as it was outside the wagon, but from questions we put to the guard we ascertained that both the colonels were put to torture.

Col. Vrashtel's last words were "proshchaitse bratzi"—goodbye, comrades! After some time, the convoy again came into the car and called out six of us, Cols. Morozko, Garilovich, three volunteers, and a peasant. As in the former case, none of these returned. About an hour afterwards we heard a volley. Cain had begun his work.

HUNGERING FOR DEATH.

After April 9, we were given neither food nor water, and so we sat till the 13th. About this time the Partisan echelons began frequently to come up from Iman. Each echelon made its way into our cars, and again we were beaten and tortured. The Partisans crying "Why do you hold them? Give them to us: we shall settle with them!" We were beaten at every change of guards. On April 12 we were hopeful that our turn had come and that death would release us from this constant torture. Death had come to be pleasant. All day we lay, not closing an eye, nerves being strung to the utmost through hunger and torture.

In the evening of the same day we were all driven into one car. Soon we began to move. We were so stupid by this time that it was absolutely a matter of indifference to us whether we went or what happened, provided it was soon. One of us asked the guard where we were going, to which he answered that we were being taken to judgement. We were all ordered to lie on the floor of the car and not move, under pain of instant death. About 11 o'clock the Death Train halted, but we did not know where. We were told that we would at once be called up one by one. After half an hour, the *Revolutionary* of the dragon Regiment was summoned. We heard the splash of water, the sound of a heavy blow and the command "Give us the next!"

Ten persons were taken out in this manner, but no one returned. We did not know what was being done. A swarm of ideas rushed into our heads, and different surmises were made. We were still on the floor of the car, so that we could not see where we were. Finally, Comrade Borkerich, who knew the place well, whispered "we are at the bridge over the river Kori." Then we understood what had happened and what our fate was to be.

A BRAVE MAN'S END.

When they ran to call Lieutenant Eiman of the dragon Regiment, we saw before us not the strong sturdy figure of the energetic officer whom we knew and respected, but a person whose hair and beard had turned gray, whose glance was that of a lunatic, and from whose mouth we heard nonsensical gibberings. He caught hold of the trellis-work door and refused to let the Partisans in. They tried their utmost, but he hung on still. Finally, the authoritative voice of the commander was heard—"What are you looking at? Give him the bayonet!" Then they began to stick him through the intestines, till he fell from loss of blood, and then was carried away into the next wagon before the judge (!) Here they tied his hands behind his back, felled him with a hammer and threw him into the river. Many of us breathed freer when we heard the splash—there was an end to the inhuman torture of a brave man.

One after one we went out repeating the words of Col. Vrashtel, "proshchaitse bratzi."

The dawn began to break. There were still forty of us left, and time was short. So they began to take us out two, by two, and then by three and three.

Finally, it was my turn. After me came two Partisans, armed from head to foot, who seized each of my arms. I went into the next car. I could see what was happening in the next car. There were two Partisans, and in each car a head to foot, with opening

two, similarly dressed in white. There was blood all over the walls and on the floor.

Hammers—blood-stained hammers—lay on the floor, while the white coverings of the Partisans were splashed with red. I was taken into the coupe before the judge. I thought that there would at least be two or three to judge us and give us some semblance or at least the form of justice. But the fourishes were so sure of themselves, so sure that no one would survive this bloody shambles, that all pretences were done away with. The judge asked me what my name was, and why I had not gone out with the Partisans and then ordered them to take me away. Zvereff who preceded me was still in the same position—stark naked, hands bound, threatened with a revolver, quite calm except that he contemptuously looked at his "executioners."

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

I was told to stand in line with him. A Partisan had given me a shirt, true of doubtful cleanliness but nevertheless a shirt. The work began. They beat us, they pierced us with bayonets, they shook the blood-covered hammers over us. I lost consciousness. How long I lay thus I do not know. I finally came to, with a sharp pain in my side and I remember the foul face of the Partisan who was binding my hands and at the same time kicking me in the ribs. This lasted but a moment, and I again lost consciousness. What happened further I do not know.

I felt a sharp coldness and a loss of breath and found I was in the water. I dimly remembered all that had passed, and gathering my strength, kicked out and came up for a minute to breathe. Freeing my hands was out of the question, the beast had tied me too well—but I kicked again and again, and being a good swimmer, after some effort, touched bottom. The current which is swift in this part, also helped me. After pulling myself almost to the bank, I rested, and again gathering my forces, staggered out of the water. About 40 or 50 paces away, I saw a hut and wanted to go there at first, but then thought that perhaps a Bolshevik lived there, and that it would not be wise. However, it was impossible to stand where I was—I was only in a torn shirt, there was still snow on the banks and ice was still floating down the river.

THE PITY OF THE POOR.

I entered the hut. There were an old man and old woman there. At first they looked at me with wide open eyes, seeing me in the state I was. Then the old man told me he would have to surrender me to the revolutionary staff, then they had some conversation together, and the old woman went out. The old man then released my hands, but still I could say no word. At last he went out also. After a short time he returned with a Cossack, and only then did my tongue free itself. The tale I told filled them with horror; the Cossack's eyes becoming blood-shot, while the old people's faces showed their suffering and horror. They calmed me and told me not to fear, and that they would save me. They clothed and fed me, and after a little time, gave me a place to sleep, where I lay like a log till they woke me. Another Cossack had come in, but he told me not to fear. I was led to a hiding place, because the village was full of Partisans, who had a short time before disarmed the village, as not being in sympathy with them. Partisan patrols were placed along both banks to push back into the water any corpses that might be stranded on the banks. According to the Cossacks, another Bad also came to the banks, besides myself, but having been so severely beaten, he could not walk and had called for help. This was immediately forthcoming from the Partisans, who stunned him with the butt of the rifle and shoved the poor unfortunate back into the water.

At night, they came to me and said that I should have to leave, but as I was unable to walk, they carried me to a boat, and we left that hospitable village—three Cossacks and myself, belonging to the forest officer. Here I lay for some time, while they healed my wounds with herbs. After a day or so four other Cossacks, who had fled from the town, joined us, and we then shifted on to the island not far away. The village sent us food, and even tobacco. Although I am not a tobacco addict, they treated me exactly as if I were one of their own. I shall never forget that little village. N. C. Daily News

NOTICES.

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SPECIAL VISIT.

MR. T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

will produce

Saturday Sept. 4th **"A PAIR OF QUEEN'S."**

Usual Prices Booking at Moutrie's.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD

An Interim Dividend of \$5 per share has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1920. Such interim dividend will be payable on and after Tuesday, 14th September 1920 at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The Registrar of Shares of the Company will be closed from 7th to 14th September 1920 (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1920.

NOTICE.

We have this day established ourselves as Consulting Engineers and Surveyors.

BEST & MAY,
13 Chater Road.

NOTICE.

Mr. Charles Albert Bannerman Brooke has been admitted a Partner in our Firm as from 1st April, 1920.

The name of the Firm will remain unaltered.

PENTREATH & CO.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY.

NOTICE.

We beg to announce that on August 29th, the Queen's Dispensary will be removed to ST. GEORGE'S BUILDINGS, (OPPOSITE STAR FERRY).
HARPER AND CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., LTD

S. S. "DOYLESTOWN"
From SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI & MANILA.

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godowns where they will be examined on Sept. 6th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after Sept. 7th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Hotel Mansions.
Hongkong, 31st August, 1920.

Monday Sept. 6th
at 9.15 P.M.
St. John's
Cathedral

ORGAN RECITAL

Vocalist
Mr. D. J. Brown.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of The Canton Insurance Office Limited will be held at the Office of Messieurs Jardine Matheson & Co., Limited the General Agents of the Company at No. 16 Peddar Street Victoria Hongkong on **TUESDAY** the 21st day of **SEPTEMBER** 1920 at 12 o'clock noon when the proposed Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution viz:—

"That the New Articles contained in the printed document submitted to the Meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be approved, and that such new Articles be, and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held on **THURSDAY** the 7th day of **OCTOBER** 1920 at the same time and place for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Copies of the proposed New Articles and of the present Articles may be seen at the Office of the General Agents or at the Office of Messieurs Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston the Company's Solicitors at No. 1 Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong.

Dated this 17th day of August 1920.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO. LTD.
General Agents.

SHORTHAND CLASSES

St. Mary's School, Kowloon, Evening classes for Young ladies in Pitman's Shorthand will reopen on the 3rd September. There will also be a class for beginners.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
Thursday, the 9th September 1920,
commencing at 10.30 a.m.
at No. 18 Godown of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon.
A Large Quantity of Flat, Round and Square Bar Iron, Steel and Iron Plates etc.
also
30 bales Cotton Belting, ex s.s. Harold Dollar, arrived on 17th. April, 1918
and
A Large Quantity of Sundry Goods.
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
Wednesday the 1st. September, 1920,
commencing at 11 a.m.
at their Sales Rooms, Duddell Street:
A Quantity of Wines and Spirits comprising:
70 cases Brandy (qts.)
25 cases Bull Dog Stout (pts. and splits)
45 cases Claret
13 cases Chianti (qts. and pts.)
15 cases Hock
On view from Tuesday the 31st. August
Terms: Cash on delivery.
LAMMERT BROS.
Auctioneers.

Burglar & Fire-resisting SAFES
"Prevention is better than Cure."
The Undersigned have just received a new consignment of Milner's Safes.
LAMMERT BROS.
Duddell Street.

WANTED.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.
To whom will procure for rent a convenient and suitable European house not less than five rooms. Write with full particulars, P.O. Box No. 8.

WANTED.—AN ELECTRICIAN or MARINE ENGINEER is required as a Shift Engineer at the Generating Station of the **HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.** North Point. Apply in writing accompanied by details of experience and copies of testimonials to The Manager, **HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.** St. George's Buildings.

WANTED.—A godown of about 4,000 square feet of floor space on or near the Water Front. Apply to P. O. Box No. 5.
Hongkong, 27th August, 1920.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Two duplicate electric lighting sets each consisting of:—A 4-cylinder vertical gas engine direct coupled to a 65 kilowatt direct current dynamo 500 amps, 110 volts, at 240 r.p.m. Suction gas generator (open hearth) complete with scrubbers and all connections. Independent air compressor, storage tank, etc. For further particulars regarding the above, which can be seen under working conditions, Apply Box 423 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.—Land at Kowloon, about 15,945 square feet, in a very desirable position for European dwellings. For full particulars apply to:—Linstead & Davis, Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAT, a Chinese graduate, versed in literature, has been a teacher to European Officials and merchants in this Colony for over twenty years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is prepared of first rate verification as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and English. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to No. 122, Queen's Road, Central, 2nd floor.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

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WE ARE BREAKING THE HIGH COST OF LIVING

In again announcing our MONEY-SAVING SALE we are going to let the people of this community know what a REAL BARGAIN is. We are going to give them an ocular demonstration of what it really means to CUT PRICES. Hence, this MONEY-SAVING SALE. You'll see at this important event Values greater than any that have ever greeted your eyes before. Here are a few examples.

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INCOMPARABLE PRICES THAT SHATTER ALL BARGAIN RECORDS

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LEATHER SHOES
Usual Price \$5.00 to \$10.00 a pair.
Sale Price \$3.00 a pair.

Usual Price \$7.50 to \$12.50 a pair.
Sale Price \$5.00 a pair.

GENTS' CANVAS SHOES
Usual Price \$4.50 a pair.
Sale Price \$2.50 a pair.

Usual Price \$6.00 a pair.
Sale Price \$3.50 a pair.

GENTS' SHIRTS



Good Quality
Sale Price \$1.50 each.

B. V. D. UNDERWEARS
Sale Price \$1.25 each.

IVORY GARTERS
55 cts a pair.

SHOES SHOES SHOES

LADIES' LEATHER SHOES
Usual \$3.00 to \$6.00 pr.
Sale \$1.50 pair.

Usual Price \$5.00 to \$8.00 a pair.
Sale Price \$3.00 a pair.

LADIES' CANVAS SHOES



Usual Price \$3.00 to \$5.00 a pair.
Sale Price \$2.00 a pair.

Usual Price \$4.50 to \$7.50 a pair.
Sale Price \$3.50 a pair.

LADIES' HOSIERY

600 Doz. of Mercerised Hose
Usual \$9.00 a doz.
Sale \$6.50 a dozen.

LADIES' SILK HOSIERY FIRST QUALITY
Usual \$2.75 Sale \$2.00 a pair.
Usual \$2.75 Sale \$2.00 a pair.

SECOND QUALITY
Usual Price \$7.50 a dozen.
Sale Price \$5.50 a dozen.

Usual Price \$15.00 a dozen.
Sale Price \$10.00 a dozen.

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900 PIECES REMNANT CLOTH
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GARBOLIC SOAPS

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20% MEDICAL BATH SOAP

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A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Phone 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but a and evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rate of subscription to "The Hongkong Telegraph" is \$36 per annum. (Payable in Advance.)

The rate per quarter and per month proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe, Canton, who are our agents there.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1920.

POSTAL POINTS.

Hongkong's inward mail service is still far from what it might be. It will be recalled that some weeks ago, after an assurance of more or less regular mails from Europe via Negapatam, a fresh disappointment was suffered by an interruption on the hitherto smoothly-running Vancouver-Hongkong route. Since that time, we have had news of a new arrangement between the Canadian Government and the C.P.O.S., but to date there has been no resumption of this very excellent and expeditious service. There are, however, some indications of this defect being remedied in the near future, and local business men are keenly anticipating that time. For the present, though, many irritating annoyances continue, and the somewhat erratic methods of Canadian postal officials in the handling of Far Eastern mails are rather beyond the average man's comprehension. For example, it is a common experience for business houses here to receive their Canadian letters by the San Francisco-Hongkong lines on one date and then, on the next, by the N.Y.K. boats that call at Seattle.

From what we can gather, the postal officials here have been left in entire ignorance of the arrangements that are being made by the Vancouver postal people for the transportation of Far Eastern mails. Local business men are as a consequence left to form their own ideas, mainly on guesswork, as to the fate of Canadian correspondence, which must be subjected to unnecessary delay if forwarded from San Francisco. The outward mails from Hongkong are, however, still being sent forward by the Empress boats, which is a matter for thankfulness. We have already stated that a non-contract fixed rate of one cent per letter and five cents per parcel is paid by the Hongkong Post Office to the C.P.O.S. for mails marked for Vancouver, but it seems more than probable that a revision of this rate will have to be made in order to conform to the new arrangement that has been entered into by the Canadian Government and the Company. The present fixed rate carries with it an obligation to transport mails in transit through the Colony free of charge.

Reference to the resolutions passed at the last Postal Convention in Rome in 1906 reveals the fact that a grant of 1 franc 50 centimes per kilogramme of letters and postcards and of 20 centimes per kilogramme on other articles (parcels, etc.) is paid to each of the countries incorporated in the Postal Union for letters passing in transit, these rates being of course, altered to correspond to the weight of the mails and the distance they are carried. This rather suggests that there is something unfair in the attitude of the local Government in imposing upon shipping companies the obligation of carrying transit mails without any pecuniary allowance being made, especially since the Government is presumably in receipt of emoluments on the basis named. The transit charges are every six years paid to each other by the countries included in the Union, and with the revenue derived from a vast volume of transit mails it ought to be possible for every Government to make arrangements satisfactory in every way to the shipping companies who engage in this work. This is really an important matter for these companies, many of whom have good cause to regret the parsimony of the Government in this connection. It seems to us that there is not nearly that measure of happy co-operation between Governments and shipping companies that there might be in mail matters; and we regret to have to say that the Governments are usually to blame. The result is that business suffers, as it is suffering in Hongkong now, through irregularity of mail services. Until there is a more intimate relationship between Governments and shipping companies, based on a recognition of the fact that harmonious dealing is essential, we shall always be in danger of having unpleasant interruptions sprung upon us.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

IRELAND AGAIN.

The settling of the Irish problem is becoming a matter of greater urgency as each day passes. Even with the limited amount of information that Reuters is allowed to give the outside world it is patent that affairs have reached the point of a climax. Not only in Ireland are matters going from bad to worse but we now learn that a serious situation is likely to arise in New York owing to the sympathetic strike of longshoremen, involving the holding up of a considerable quantity of trans-Atlantic tonnage. The demand that has been made for the release of the Lord Mayor of Cork will soon have to be heeded, despite the protestations of Mr. Lloyd George, because an appeal on the part of the Standing Committee of the Irish Peace Conference has a weight that can scarcely be ignored. We have to join in what must be the generally-felt regret that British soldiers in Ireland have no more self-command than to run amok, as have the Cameron Highlanders in Queenstown. We realise the exasperating provocation they might have had through the treacherous killing of some of their comrades, but a soldier's first duty is to obey and not to take high-handed measures by way of retaliation. That sort of thing will only aggravate and not palliate. But most of all are we disappointed with the British Government, because we have yet to learn that there has been any serious attempt to bring about a political pacification. It seems that the Government is sitting with its folded hands, just letting things happen because the extremist demand is beyond that which it is prepared to concede. It is becoming clearer and clearer that Ireland will have to be given something more than has yet been promised. We are far from being in favour of a complete break with the British Empire and we can fully understand the Government's stout opposition to such a suggestion, but we see no reason why a pronouncement could not be made that a very full measure of Dominion Home Rule will be granted. We feel certain that such a pronouncement would have the effect of producing something like peace in Ireland itself, and it would place the British Government in a much more favourable light among the peoples of the Empire as a whole and of the United States. To daily much longer will only spell further trouble and make this already sad chapter of Ireland's history much more sad.

Senator Harding, who is the Republican nominee for the American Presidency, has really let the cat out of the bag by his speech on the League of Nations at Marion (Ohio). He just lets the world know that the recent Senatorial opposition to the League of Nations—in fact all the talk about the desirability of America keeping out of any such organisation—was a mere matter of internal political antagonism. The League of Nations was sponsored by President Wilson and that was good enough to earn unrelenting opposition. But now that it has become clear that America must take her place in the larger world of international politics, Senator Harding comes out with the pronouncement that "it is proposed to construct a 'World Association on the framework of the Hague Tribunal'." In other words, he is going to open an opposition shop—run for precisely the same ends he so recently condemned. He himself is going to make an immediate effort to form such an association, and, incidentally, he possibly hopes thereby to catch the votes of the more thinking section of the American people who have known all along that America had a place to fill in the family of nations. All the talk about America's right to herself the right to have no land, etc., is reduced to so much verbiage, and the present dictum that the League of Nations has proved itself a definite and irredeemable failure is only trotted out to justify a change of front. We are glad that it has come, because it gives the assurance that America is not going to be content with an isolated position. We care not a rap whether the machinery is called a "League of Nations" or a "World Association" or any other old name so long as there is established some international tribunal or Court which shall have the power to prevent future wars and to act

The American transport Heffron, with about two thousand Czech troops and an American naval officer on board, will leave Vladivostok on September 1st for Trieste via Panama. This will complete the repatriation of all the Czechs and the withdrawal of the American committee on Czech repatriation.

A Chinese arrested by a Sergeant of the Water Police yesterday was this morning sentenced by Mr. R.O. Hutchison to a fine of \$1,000 or three months' hard labour, for being in possession of 23 taels of loose and 63 taels of dross opium. It was stated by Inspector Gordon, who prosecuted, that the accused was arrested in a boat, and failed to give a satisfactory account of himself.

Edward Brown summoned Rufus Garcia before Mr. N. L. Smith at the Police Court this morning for assault. The hearing was adjourned until Friday afternoon, on the application of Mr. Leo d'Almada who defended. Mr. Lyson represented the complainant.

A small Chinese boy, with a previous conviction, was today sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour and eight strokes of the rattan for theft. A coolie employed by the Wing On Company yesterday to take a quantity of goods to a shop at Bonham Strand West left them outside the premises whilst bringing them in piece by piece, and in the meantime the boy crept up, extracted a box of cigars from one bundle, and was arrested whilst attempting to escape.

Amongst those attracted by the cheap sales that have been going on at Messrs. Whiteaway, Laidlaw's was a Chinese. This man, under the pretence of examining the goods, made some mental notes of the articles that were suited to his plans of performing the "disappearing act." Having decided that raincoats were in his line he left the shop but returned later with a large handbag. Into this receptacle he surreptitiously packed four waterproofs, and was about to decamp from the shop when he was grabbed. Mr. A. Webb, in his statement to the Magistrate (Mr. N. L. Smith) this morning, said that he had his eye on the man from the start, and was convinced of his designs when he perceived that the bag which the defendant was carrying out of the shop showed a suspicious bulge. Inspector Blackman said that a pawn ticket was found on the person of the defendant and on investigation at the pawn shop it was further disclosed that a roll of cloth without any apparent owner had been pawned. A sentence of three months was inflicted.

As a Court of Arbitration in cases of international dispute, if the Republics of America agree to the need for that, then, because we are not Americans and have no concern with internal administration, we would as lief cheer for them as for the Democrats. All that we pray to see is America with a strong and fearless foreign policy in the cause of peace; working hand in hand with the other nations of the world to establish and maintain the long-prayed-for international harmony. America's presence or absence means so much.

DAY BY DAY.

THE CROWN OF PATIENCE CAN NOT BE RECEIVED WHERE THERE HAS BEEN NO SUFFERING.

The public will be glad to hear that the Frawley Company is paying us a return visit this week-end. They play on Saturday next at the Theatre Royal.

Flight Lieut. L. A. Harvey, Royal Air Force, arrived here by the Glenary and has joined Headquarters for duty.

Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton has returned to the Colony and will recommence his law practice here. He was formerly in command of a Chinese labour company, and was appointed President of Courts Martial in France and subsequently Deputy Adviser to Chinese Labour in that country, holding the rank of Lieutenant Colonel on assuming duty. Mr. Brutton has been decorated with the Order of Wen Hu by the Chinese Government.

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ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

ACTION AGAINST W. G. HUMPHREYS AND CO.

In the Summary Court this morning, before His Honour Mr. Justice J. R. Wood, there came up for hearing an action for wages and wrongful dismissal, instituted by Mr. H. C. Best against Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Co. The suit was for \$750, being as to \$250 arrears of salary from May 15, 1919, to June 15, 1919, and as to \$500 one month's salary as damages for wrongful dismissal on May 15, 1919.

Mr. Turner, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, was for the plaintiff and Mr. Blake for defendants. Mr. Turner, in opening the case, said the plaintiff in August, 1916, agreed to serve the defendants as manager of their machinery department at a salary of \$500 a month. On February 16, 1919, plaintiff tendered his resignation. His term had expired in September. So he wrote to tell Mr. Humphreys to engage another man. On March 25, 1919, the Union Engineering Company was registered in Hongkong, and the plaintiff was one of the subscribers of the Company. Under the articles it was agreed with the Company that he should be the managing director of the Union Company. On May 15, 1919, the plaintiff was discovered by Mr. W. M. Humphreys seated in Prince's Buildings at a properly furnished table, with samples.

Mr. S. M. Churn, general manager of the Union Trading Company, general managers of the Union Engineering Company, gave evidence. He said that he was also a shareholder in the Union Engineering Co. On May 15, 1919, Mr. Humphreys came into the office of the Union Engineering Co. and saw Mr. Best at a table. At that time witness' office was next to the Union Engineering Co. Mr. Humphreys told witness that he saw Mr. Best working. Witness replied that that was not so as there was no work for him. Mr. Best used to come to the office of the witness to collect the correspondence for him at his office. Business was not started by the Union Engineering Company until November, 1919. Business was not started before this as there was a previous arrangement that it should not commence until Mr. Best had severed his connection with his employers and had had a holiday.

Witness put in the first contract entered into by the Union Engineering Co. Mr. Best signed an appointment agreement after October last. Witness had searched through the files of the Union Engineering Company and found no letters signed by plaintiff before November last. Cross-examined, witness said he understood the engineering business a bit. The plaintiff was doing similar work at the Union Engineering Company as he was at Messrs. Humphreys. Witness did all the work in preparing the articles of the Company. Witness' solicitors presented the draft of the articles in February. Witness showed articles of the memorandum which set out that the Company should enter forthwith into agreement with plaintiff. What "forthwith" meant he could not say. It was common phraseology. The Union Engineering Co. bought machinery from all parts of the world. To a certain extent the plaintiff was responsible for the buying. The reason why witness did not go into the engineering business was that he did not have a man with technical knowledge. The letters that plaintiff used to call for were those that were addressed to him subsequent to the registration.

The Puisse Judge:—When did you discuss business with the plaintiff?—Sometime in 1918. Have you any correspondence?—No. All was by word of mouth, when we met.

Mr. Blake:—Who pays Mr. Best his travelling expenses?—Mr. Best himself.

You did not advance him anything?—I opened a letter of credit at Hongkong for G. \$2,000. The plaintiff, examined, said he was in the office of the Union Trading Company on May 15, 1919. He went there for his mails. He made the arrangement to have his mails sent there as at Messrs. Humphreys they were not delivered to him by the office boy. Mr. Humphreys asked plaintiff why the latter did not tell him that he was going to work for another firm. Plaintiff said that he did not wish to work for him any longer. Mr. Humphreys

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BANK SHROFF CHARGED.

EVIDENCE AT THE POLICE COURT.

The case in which Chan Siu-chuen, a shroff in the Comptroller's Department of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, is charged with the embezzlement of \$22,000 which he had received, was heard by Mr. N. L. Smith at the Magistrate's Court yesterday afternoon. With Chan in the dock was a woman charged with receiving \$2,388 of the money. She was arrested at the same time and place as Chan.

Mr. Leo d'Almada appeared for Chan and Mr. C. F. Mason for the woman. Mr. B. L. Potter watched the proceedings on behalf of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The Court was crowded.

Inspector Grant, prosecuting, stated that on the morning of the 12th. first defendant (Chan) received \$28,201.05 at his office from the Wing Tak Bank, of No. 103 Queen's Road Central, to be telegraphically transferred to Shanghai. Defendant was alleged to have handed over only \$6,201.05 to the other shroffs. This happened at 1 p.m. At 4 p.m., when Chan failed to turn up at his office, enquiries were made. It was then ascertained that the Wing Tak Bank sent in \$28,201.05 all in cash. Inspector Grant then told the Court how defendant and the woman were arrested on the first floor of No. 72 Portland Street, Yaumatei. Of the \$4,386 recovered from both defendants \$2,000 was found in the man's girdle.

Mr. Ho Wing, comptroller of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, deposed that Chan had been employed by the Bank for three years. He was under witness' control.

Mr. d'Almada: Was he working directly under you?—Mr. Ho: Yes.

Was he employed and paid by you?—Yes.

Was he responsible to you or to the Bank for the embezzlement of any money which he had collected?—Directly to me and indirectly to the Bank.

was very angry at that. The employment agreement was to terminate in June, and plaintiff wrote in February saying that he was going to leave somewhere about the end of June. Witness told people that he was going into business after his return from the States. Mr. Humphreys dismissed the plaintiff on May 15.

Mr. Blake:—This evidence of Mr. Best has taken me by surprise, your Lordship, as I have not been able to consult Mr. W. M. Humphreys, who is in England and who had the conversation. We understand from our friend that Mr. W. M. Humphreys dismissed the plaintiff. We agree that there was a conversation, and that as a result Mr. Best left the service.

The plaintiff said that he was dismissed on May 15th. He signed the agreement with the other Company after he came back from the United States. He drew no salary before this.

His Honour:—I wish to know whether you (Mr. Blake) and Mr. Turner agree to leave it to me to decide whether he was dismissed or not.

Mr. Turner:—I do not agree. Mr. Blake:—The writ is for damages for wrongful dismissal. I'm getting the plaintiff to prove that.

His Honour:—The agreed statement of facts admits the dismissal.

Mr. Blake:—May I suggest that for the present the point be put aside and dealt with at a later date? For the present purpose I suggest that we go on the suggestion that the dismissal was made by the defendant, and that we give him the power to raise the question later on. I think it is a fair thing.

This particular \$22,000 was paid to the Bank and not by you?—To the Bank through me.

The party who paid in the money would expect a receipt from the Bank?—Yes.

Answering Inspector Grant, Mr. Ho stated that he was responsible for any defalcations by the shroffs. He had to make good the \$22,000 to the Bank. Defendant was not secured.

The accountant of the Wing Tak Bank testified to having given him (Mr. Ho) \$28,201.05 to be delivered to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr. d'Almada: Have you received any advice from Shanghai as to the receipt of this money?

Witness: No.

Do you know if the money has been remitted to Shanghai?—I don't know.

In the ordinary course of events the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank must have transferred the money to Shanghai on your behalf?—Yes.

You deal directly with the Bank and not with the Comptroller?—I partly deal with the Comptroller.

A folio of the Wing Tak Bank said that he actually handed \$28,201.05 to first defendant and received a receipt from the latter for same.

Mr. Ho Cheuk, assistant comptroller of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, gave evidence as to the incidents which led to the remittance by the Wing Tak Bank of \$28,201.05 (or \$20,000 Tsehs) to Shanghai.

Mr. d'Almada: First defendant was a servant of the Bank and not of the Comptroller?

Mr. Ho Cheuk: Yes.

This money was directly paid by the Wing Tak Bank to your Bank for transfer to Shanghai?—Yes.

Mr. Smith asked Mr. d'Almada the object of his question. Mr. d'Almada told his Worship that the Comptroller (Mr. Ho Wing) was mentioned on the charge sheet as the prosecutor.

Mr. d'Almada: Can you tell me if the Wing Tak Bank's money had been transferred?—Mr. Ho Cheuk: Why not?

What was first defendant's salary?—\$38.30 a month, with free board and lodging. Defendant received as annual bonus of 25 per cent.

He handled many big sums of money daily?—Yes.

As a matter of fact whatever losses that have been sustained were sustained by your Bank and the Comptroller has to make good to the Bank under his agreement?—Yes.

How did you come to know that the \$22,000 was part of the money that was sent into the Bank by Wing Tak Bank, as defendant handled large sums daily?—I am not supposed to tell you.

As defendant handled various big sums every day you are not in a position to tell that the \$22,000 which defendant was alleged to have embezzled was part of the Wing Tak Bank's money?

Mr. Smith interposed and said that the Wing Tak Bank's folks had stated that they had paid in the money to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Mr. Ho Cheuk added that he had had no complaints against first defendant previously.

A shroff of the Hongkong Shanghai Bank who received \$6,201 from defendant on the 12th. stated that on a bill attached to the bank notes sent to him by first defendant was a note which said that \$22,000 paid in by the Wing Tak Bank was in a cheque. He believed defendant wrote the note.

At this juncture Mr. Smith decided to adjourn the case. Mr. Mason asked his Worship to reduce the woman's bail from \$3,000 to \$2,000.

Mr. Smith said he could not grant the application at present. He adjourned the case until Thursday morning.

MARINE COURT.

UNLICENSED BOATS.

The owner of an unlicensed fishing boat was this morning charged at the Marine Court, before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Marine Magistrate, with failing to renew his fishing boat licence. The defendant pleaded not guilty.

P. C. Charles Bewick said that he was on duty about 11.30 p.m. yesterday when he saw defendant coming out of Yaumatei Bay going fishing. He stopped and asked for licence, which was produced. It was a two-day licence.

The boat was ordered to be released, the owner to be paid before being released.

In another case the fisherman of an unlicensed boat was charged with the same offence. The boat was ordered to be released on a licence being taken out.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)
JAPANESE DELEGATE RETURNING.

London, August 27.
Mr. Yamagata, Counsellor to the Japanese Home Office, has departed for Tokyo after the completion of his European tour for the purpose of studying post-war conditions and methods of reconstruction.

BELGIAN ROYALTY FOR BRAZIL.

Brussels, August 27.
Their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians departed aboard the Brazilian warship Sao Paulo for Brazil on September 1st.

U.S. COAL MINERS' WAGES.

Chicago, August 27.
Forty-thousand Illinois coal-miners have agreed to accept an increase of a dollar and a half a day. They had demanded two dollars increase.

PREMIER'S GOOD WISHES.

Como, August 27.
Mr. Lloyd George has sent a letter to the Knights of Columbus hoping they will have a successful tour.

DAY BY DAY.

"Islander's Diary" is held over until to-morrow.

For the 48 hours ended yesterday there was a clean bill of health in the Colony.

Communicable diseases notified last week were two cases of enteric (one French and one Chinese) and one each of diphtheria (British), paratyphoid fever (British) and cerebro-spinal fever (Chinese). All were non-fatal excepting the last-named. There were three Chinese deaths from influenza.

Mr. H. Hamel, Consul-General for the Netherlands, was "at home" this morning at the Consulate on the occasion of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands. Among those who called, besides members of the Dutch community, were the A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor, Major-General Ventris and the Consuls of the various countries.

For snatching a handkerchief, in which a bundle of notes totalling \$50 was wrapped up, from a Chinese woman in Queen's Road Central yesterday, a Chinese was to-day sentenced to nine months' hard labour and also ordered to be birched. He at first entered a plea of "not guilty" but as the woman proceeded to unfold her evidence, he gave in and admitted the offence. His Worship then remarked that there was no need to proceed with the depositions, and in sentencing the thief said that it was considered a very serious offence seeing that the theft was committed on a woman.

A dispute over the price of a bottle of Horlicks' milk had it sequel in the Police Court to-day. Mr. J. S. Caffyn charging two Chinese belonging to a confectionery shop at Queen's Road East with assault. It appears that the complainant sent his servant girl to buy a middle-sized bottle, but she brought back a small-sized one. He then repaired to the shop and scolded the foks as to why they sent him a small one when a big one was ordered. He was informed that the big-sized bottle would cost \$1.10 but contended that it was only worth 85 cents. On refusing to accept anything but the big-sized bottle, he was assaulted by two of the foks and forcibly hustled out of the shop. These doings brought on the charge of

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph":
ROYAL AIR FORCE MEMORIAL FUND.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of the following further subscriptions to the above Fund, acknowledgment of which I shall be glad if you will make in your next issue:—

J. Bell Irving \$ 25
A. G. Lamplugh " 10
H. R. J. Hancock " 10
Yours faithfully,
D. B. BAKER,
Hon. Treasurer,
Army Club of Hongkong,
Hongkong, 26th Aug. 1923.

THE "HUNGARIA"

FINE PASSENGER SHIP.

A fine addition to the Lloyd Triestino fleet is the Hungaria, which arrived here yesterday morning from Trieste. She is of 4,267 tons net register and was built in Italy in 1914 to the highest requirements of Lloyds. The passenger accommodation is especially good. The three-berth cabins are furnished with two bedssteads and one Pullman sofa, and are ventilated with electric fans and a system of ventilators connected with an ozone station. A gymnasium is also installed for seekers after recreation.

The Hungaria is a sister ship of the Innsbruck which recently came here. She is fitted wireless and has accommodation for 130 first-class and 50 second-class passengers.

EDGAR WARWICK COMPANY.

DUE HERE IN NOVEMBER.

Messrs. Moutrie and Company are now in receipt of definite information that the Edgar Warwick Comedy Company will be playing in Hongkong from November 29th till December 11th, and the Theatre Royal has been booked accordingly. The repertoire of this Company includes the following plays, all of which, we think, are new to Hongkong:—"The Law Divine," "The Case of Lady Camber," "Eliza Comes to Stay," "Captain Drew on Leave," "Uncle Ned," "When we were Twenty-one," etc.

assault, and in his statement to the Magistrate, one of the defendants informed his Worship that the complainant insulted him in these terms:—"I will break you up, you—Chinaman." After hearing the versions of both sides Mr. Smith ordered the defendants to be bound over.

"COUNTRY IDIOT."

STABBING WITH A SCISSORS.

A Chinese, suffering from a wound inflicted in the small of his back, to-day accused a com-patriot before Mr. R. O. Hutchison of being his assailant.

Evidence was given to the effect that two men came to blows watching some street jugglers. They were cautioned by a constable, but later met again, at which encounter the defendant is alleged to have jabbed the complainant in the small of his back with a pair of scissors. That this instrument hurt was apparent in the subsequent behaviour of the victim, who called in the Police and had his assailant arrested.

The complainant deposed that the defendant started the row, but having got the worse of the exchange of blows, later came back with a pair of scissors, followed him all over the place, and finally stuck the instrument into the small of his back when he was not looking.

Mr. T. Rowan, who appeared for the defence, told the Court that his client was a "country idiot", that he had been a special butt for the pranks of small country lads,—that, in effect, he was too harmless to even injure a worm, let alone committing a malicious assault on the complainant with a pair of scissors.

All of these arguments were unavailing, as a sentence of \$5, or ten days' hard labour, was inflicted by his Worship.

ALICE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Dairy Farm Co. Ltd. \$100
Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd. 50
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Ullmann & Co. 10
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Northwest Trading Co. 10
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Thos. Cook & Son 5
Connell Bros Co. 5
China Merchants S. 5
Naviop Co. Ltd. 5
T. M. Gregory 5
A. B. Moulder & Co. 5
T. Pursumull 2

BILLIARDS.

PALACE HOTEL TOURNAMENT.

The management of the Palace Hotel, Kowloon, encouraged by the unqualified success of two billiard tournaments, is arranging for a third handicap tournament for the coming winter season. The conditions will be practically the same as those governing last winter's tournament, when specially brilliant work with the cue made Lt. Golding, R. G. A., winner of the first prize. The principal trophy for the forthcoming tournament will be a hundred dollar cup. There will also be second and third prizes, and possibly a consolation prize. All these prizes will be worthy the event. The entrance fee is \$3.00. Mr. J. H. Oxberry, manager of the Palace Hotel, respectfully solicits the interest and participation of billiard players of the Colony, and requests intending competitors to notify him at their earliest convenience. Competitors will receive due notice as to when they are scheduled for play. Whenever a player cannot play as per schedule, he shall give due notice to that effect, and another game will be arranged.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at noon to-day:—

Cyclone or Typhoon, west of Luzon, more than 100 miles distant, developing.

Typhoon in about 130 degrees Long E., 18 degrees Lat. N., moving W.N.W.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

New Shipment just received

Couda Cheese - 80 cents per lb.
Edam " - 80 " " "
Cream " - 30 " " pat
Picnic " - 30 " " jar

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

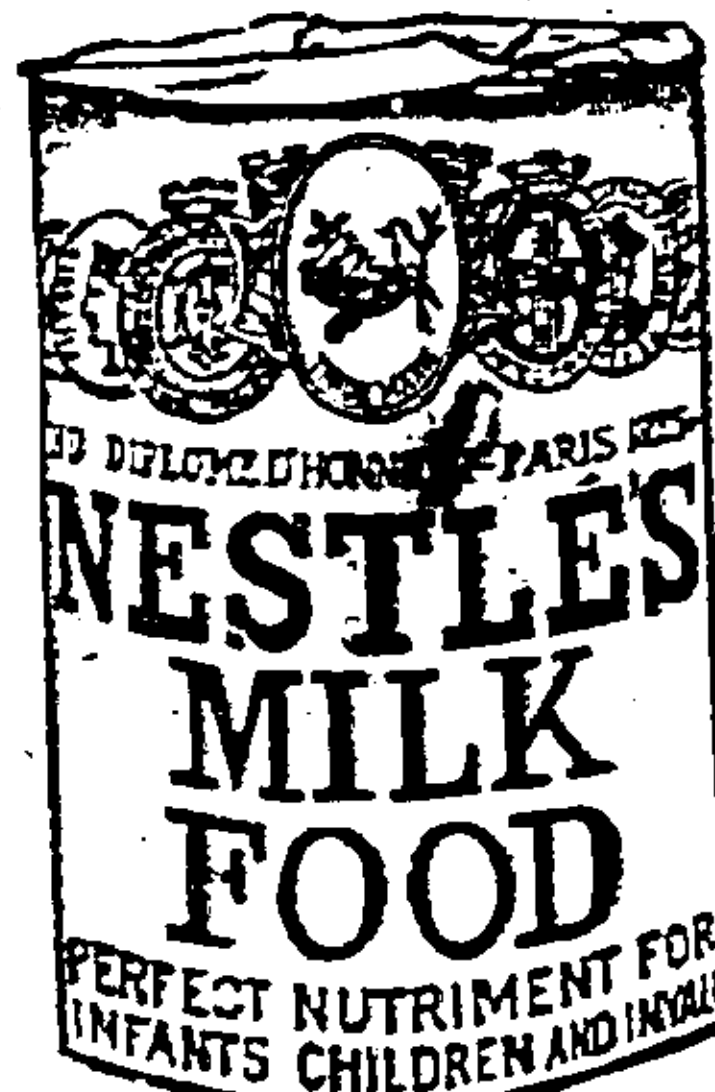
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Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time, and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness.

The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, in the house feels safe. The occasional use of these Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, and if sickness comes suddenly they help bring the little one through. Mrs. John N. Pringle, Forest Falls, Ontario, Canada, writes:—"I think I can thank Baby's Own Tablets for my baby's life. He was badly constipated, but after giving him the Tablets they relieved him almost at once. I also find them good when he is at all restless and I cannot say too much in their favour."

Baby's Own Tablets make teething easy, are a positively harmless remedy for simple fever, indigestion, colic, constipation, diarrhoea and worms. Obtainable from druggists, also, post free, 90 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Zeehuen Road, Shanghai.

NOTICE
Diocesan School HONGKONG.

Next Term begins on Monday September 13th, 1923.

An Examination for new boys will be held on Saturday September 11th at 9 a.m. All names of new boys, Boarders and Day Boys, should be sent in by September 11.

All Fees are payable quarterly or half yearly in advance. Parents and Guardians can see the Headmaster any morning September 6-11 between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon, or at other times by appointment.
Rev. W. T. FEATHERSTONE, Headmaster.

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From Hongkong, Due Vancouver.

Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia	Sept. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia	Oct. 21	Nov. 8
Monteagle	Oct. 28	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia	Dec. 15	Jan. 3
Monteagle	Dec. 31	Jan. 24
Empress of Asia	Jan. 13	Jan. 31
Empress of Japan	Jan. 19	Feb. 9
Empress of Russia	Feb. 10	Feb. 28

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to determine the exact date of the Atlantic sailing desired prior to, and as far in advance as possible, their departure from the Orient. Freight conditions on the Atlantic are as indicated on the Pacific. Atlantic freight rates can be obtained by letter or cable to all agents. Freight rates from Hongkong to Liverpool, London, and other ports are indicated on the Pacific. For further information apply to the HONGKONG OFFICE, Telephone 141, Cable Address "SOLANO".

For Freight and other information please apply to
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S.S. "LAKE GILPEN" September 1st, for Calcutta via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
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Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in the United States and Canada, also through Bills of Lading issued to Baltimore, Havana, Central and South American Ports.

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"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."

STEAMERS.	TONS.	LEAVE HONGKONG.
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PERSIA MARU	9,000	Sept. 17th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 30th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Oct. 12th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 23th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.
VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AYRES.
STEAMERS. TONS. LEAVE HONGKONG.
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SEIYO MARU 14,000 Nov. 9th.

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To SAN FRANCISCO DIRECT.
"BRAVE COEUR" ... 14th September.
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Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. and Canadian
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"GRACE DOLLAR" ... AFG. 31st.

FOR VANCOUVER.
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SAILING DATES.

EUROPE, U.S.A., ETC.

Tottori M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 1
Yokohama	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 1
Protestant	R. & S.	Sept. 1
Borneo M.	O. S. K.	Sept. 2
Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 4
L. Onawa	R. D. Co.	Sept. 4
Ondus M.	O. S. K.	Sept. 5
Japan	P. & O.	Sept. 6
Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	Sept. 6
Talithybus	B. & S.	Sept. 6
Alps M.	O. S. K.	Sept. 7
Delight	P. W. Co.	Sept. 8
Chicago M.	O. S. K.	Sept. 9
Wawona	P. S. Co.	Sept. 9
Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 9
Kansas	B. L.	Sept. 10
Birmingham	C. B. L.	Sept. 10
Egmont C.	D. & C.	Sept. 10
Fushimi M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 11
Jeyapore	P. & O.	Sept. 12
Egmont C.	D. N. Co.	Sept. 12
L. Farrar	R. D. Co.	Sept. 12
Brave Coeur	S. & D.	Sept. 14
E. of Japan	C. P. O. S.	Sept. 14
Vinita	L. A. Co.	Sept. 15
Easterling	P. S. Co.	Sept. 15
Cape May	P. S. Co.	Sept. 15
Montagne	P. S. Co.	Sept. 15
Deuel	S. & D.	Sept. 16
Melville D.	R. D. Co.	Sept. 17
Khiva	P. & O.	Sept. 17
Yokohama	N. Y. K.	Sept. 17
Surabi	B. L.	Sept. 20
C. of Dunkirk	B. L.	Sept. 20
Honolulu M.	O. S. K.	Sept. 20
Mentor	B. & S.	Sept. 21
Kanawda	P. & O.	Sept. 22
Tanyo M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 22
E. of Asia	C. P. O. S.	Sept. 23
West Himrod	S. & D.	Sept. 24
Atlas M.	O. S. K.	Sept. 25
Changsha	B. & S.	Sept. 27
Arabia M.	O. S. K.	Sept. 27

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Taming	B. & S.	Aug. 31
Tangshing	J. M. Co.	Aug. 31
Cheking	B. & S.	Aug. 31
Luchow	B. & S.	Aug. 31
Caylon M.	N. Y. K.	Aug. 31
Haiching	D. L. Co.	Sept. 1
Cheongshing J.	M. Co.	Sept. 1
G. Apar	P. & O.	Sept. 1
Loksang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 1
L. Gilpen	P. M. Co.	Sept. 1
Dilwara	P. & O.	Sept. 1
Kwongwang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 1
Foohing	J. M. Co.	Sept. 1
Linan	B. & S.	Sept. 1
Fookwang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 2
Shisen M.	O. S. K.	Sept. 2
Sinkiang	B. & S.	Sept. 2
Haibong	J. M. Co.	Sept. 3
Loongsang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 3
Kueichow	B. & S.	Sept. 3
Choyang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 3
Ganges M.	O. S. K.	Sept. 3
Yingchow	B. & S.	Sept. 4
Innsbruck	D. & C.	Sept. 5
Samsrang M.	D. & C.	Sept. 5
Tikini	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 6
Kanowna	P. & O.	Sept. 7
Nankin	P. & O.	Sept. 7
Chusan	B. & S.	Sept. 7
Szechuen	B. & S.	Sept. 7
Mishima M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 9
Namsang	J. M. Co.	Sept. 9
Soshu M.	O. S. K.	Sept. 9
Dakar M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 10
Riojun M.	D. & C.	Sept. 14
Tibodas	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 14
Tisondari	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 14
Taian M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 15
Borneo M.	D. & C.	Sept. 15
Bengkalis	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 17
Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 18
Tijmanoeck	J. C. J. L.	Sept. 18
Kinkiang	B. & S.	Sept. 30
Yotorofu M.	N. Y. K.	Sept. 31

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
JEYPORE (cargo)	5,500	12th Sept.	M'les. London & Antwerp.
DILWARA	5,400	13th Sept.	S'pore, Colombo & B'bay.
KHIVA	9,000	19th Sept.	M'les. London & Antwerp.
NANKIN	6,900	5th Oct.	M'les. London & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

JAPAN	6,100	5th Sept.	Straits, R'gon & C'cutta.
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EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

KANOWNA	7,000	25th Sept.	Sandakan Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

DILWARA	5,400	1st Sept. noon	Shanghai only.
KANOWNA	7,000	7th Sept.	Kobe only.
NANKIN	6,900	7th Sept.	Shanghai & Japan.
A. APCAR	4,900	11th Sept.	Shanghai & Japan.

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FUSHIMI MARU (Omitting Manila) Sat., 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU Thursday, 30th Sept., at 11 a.m.

TAJIMA MARU Friday, 5th Oct., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez Port Said & Marseilles.

KAGA MARU Thursday, 9th Sept., at noon.

YOKOHAMA MARU Friday, 17th Sept., at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL via S'pore, C'bo, Suez & Port Said.

TOTTORI MARU Tuesday, 28th September.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU Wednesday, 22nd Sept., at 11 a.m.

NIKKO MARU Wednesday, 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Suez Canal.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via S'pore, R'gon, Calcutta & Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

TAIAN MARU Wednesday, 15th September.

YETOROFU MARU End of September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

CEYLON MARU Tuesday, 31st August.

BOMBAY MARU Saturday, 4th September.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU Saturday, 18th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YETOROFU MARU Tuesday, 31st Aug.

MISHIMA MARU Thursday, 9th Sept., at 11 a.m.

DAKAR MARU Friday, 10th September.

For further information apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected at or about	Will leave at or about	For
Tjikini	Amoy	1st Sept.	6th Sept.	Java.
Tibodas	Java	9th Sept.	14th Sept.	Shanghai.
Tijmanock	Java	13th Sept.	18th Sept.	Yokohama.
Tijlboet	Japan	12th Sept.	14th Sept.	Java.
Bengalis	Manila	14th Sept.	17th Sept.	Java.

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Tjessdori	Java	10th Sept.	16th Sept.	San Francisco.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION. LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" (Call Marseilles) 7th September.

"ATLAS MARU" 25th September.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"CHICAGO MARU" Thursday, 9th September.

"CANDA MARU" 2nd November.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"INDUS MARU" Sunday, 5th September.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"SHISEN MARU" Thursday, 2nd Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"KUNAJINI MARU" Friday, 25th Sept.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection with Chicago MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"ARABIA MARU" Monday, 27th Sept.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HONOLULU MARU" Monday, 20th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Mojji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.

"GANGES MARU" (omit Mojji & Yokohama) Friday, 3rd Sept.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"BORNEO MARU" Thursday, 2nd Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"ANAKUSA MARU" Monday, 6th Sept.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 9th September.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS. SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer	Arrives Hongkong from Australia	Leaves Hongkong for Australia
CHANGSHA	21st Sept.	27th Sept.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight and Passage apply to **Butterfield & Swire.**

Telephone No. 36. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS**UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.**

For	Steamer	Sailing
LONDON	"KANSAS"	10th Sept.
LONDON	"SWAZI"	20th Sept.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to REISS & Co. Canton General Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.**STEAMSHIP SERVICES.**

Regular Sailings to NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK

S.S. "ECREMONT CASTLE"

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Sailing on or about 10th September.

LYDD TRIESTINO.

FOR SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on the 31st August.

FOR SHANGHAI & YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "AFRICA" Sailing about 6th October.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for Levant, Black Sea and Danube Ports, via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "INNSBRUCK" Sailing on or about 5th September.

S.S. "HUNGARIA" Sailing on or about 31st October.

S.S. "AFRICA" Sailing about 7th November.

Passengers Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA LTD.

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular services between

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For JAVA, S.S. "BORNEO M." sailing on or about 16th Sept.

S.S. "SAMARANG M." sailing on or about 10th Oct.

For JAPAN, S.S. "SAMARANG M." sailing on or about 5th Sept.

S.S. "RIOJUN M." sailing on or about 14th Sept.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA)

Steamship services Trans-Pacific.

also to Australia, Europe, etc.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading for South African Ports, with transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., and Apar Lines.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI via Swatow Kwongsoang	Thur., 2nd Sept. at d'light.	
TIENTSIN via Chefoo & Cheongshing	Wed., 1st Sept. at 3 p.m.	
NEWCHANG	Wed., 1st Sept. at 8 a.m.	
HAIPHONG via Hoihow Loissang	Wed., 1st Sept. at 4 p.m.	
STRAITS & Java via Amoy Fooohing	Thur., 2nd Sept. at 5 p.m.	
KOBE	Fri., 3rd Sept. at d'light.	
SHANGHAI	Fri., 3rd Sept. at 3 p.m.	
MANILA	Fri., 3rd Sept. at 3 p.m.	
STRAITS & Calcutta	Thur., 9th Sept. at 3 p.m.	

CALCUTTA LINE—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan.

occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passengers accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between H'kong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chefoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "FOOSHING" will be despatched on or about 1st Sept. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & JAVA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, MADRAS and CALCUTTA.

S.S. "NAMSANO" will be despatched on 9th Sept., at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.**CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
HONGKONG	Ningpo	1st Sept. at 7 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	1st Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	2nd Sept. at noon.
W'WE, C'FOO & TIENTSIN	Welchow	4th Sept. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Yingchow	4th Sept. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Kaifong	5th Sept. at 9 a.m.
AMOY, S'HAU & PUKOW	Szechuen	7th Sept. at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	7th Sept. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	9th Sept. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from B'kok via S'tow.

For Freight or Passage apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

Telephone No. 36. Agents. Hongkong Aug. 31, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.**HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.**

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Halfoong	J. S. Thomson	TUES, 31st Aug. at 2 p.m.
Halhong	W. C. Passmore	FRI, 3rd Sept. at 2 p.m.
Halchling	A. H. Stewart	TUES, 7th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For Freight and Passage, apply to **Douglas Lapraik & Co.,**

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.**NEW YORK DIRECT.**

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(OCEAN S. S. CO., LD., & China Mutual S. S. Co., LD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., LD.)

Sailings from Hongkong	via	16th Sept.
"BIRMINGHAM CITY"	via Suez	16th Sept.
"CITY OF DUBLIN"	via Suez	20th Sept.
"AJAX"	via Suez	1st Oct.

* Calling also at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal or Owners' option.

Subject to change, with out notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON

SHIPPING.

VESSELS ARRIVED.

From Trieste the Inter-Allied vessel, **HUNGARIA** arrived yesterday with 439 tons of general cargo for Hongkong—Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

The s.s. **DILWARA** from Bombay this morning brought 1,370 tons of merchandise for Hongkong and 1,030 tons for Shanghai.—Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

The s.s. **TALTHYBIUS** from Yokohama brought this morning 650 tons of tin, tapioca, etc., for through ports.

From New York the s.s. **KAMAS** arrived yesterday with 500 tons of through and 700 tons of direct cargo.

The **WEST INSKIP** this morning consigned here from San Francisco 200 tons of lumber and steel. She had only two bags of mails for Hongkong.—Mooring B 24.

From San Francisco there arrived the **WEST PADDOA** with 219 tons of steel for Hongkong and 300 tons of steel for the North.—Mooring B 22.

The United States Army Transport **PRESIDENT GRANT** arrived yesterday from Vladivostok with 5,818 Czechoslovak troops for Trieste.

The N.Y.K.'s **YETOROFU M.** brought yesterday from Bombay 4,450 tons of through and 1,500 tons of direct cargo.

The N.Y.K.'s **CEYLON M.** consigned here yesterday from Kobe and Moji cotton yarn and matches for Hongkong.—Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. **DAKAR M.** (Hamburg Line) left Rotterdam for this port via Suez on the 21st July and is expected here on the 5th Sept.

The s.s. **KNIGHT OF THE GARTER** (Blue Funnel Line) left Liverpool on 24th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 1st September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. **WAKASA M.** (Liverpool Line) left Liverpool for this port via Suez on the 28th July and is expected here on the 12th Sept.

The s.s. **A J A X** (Blue Funnel Line) left Liverpool on 31st July for Hongkong and is due here on 11th September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. **SADOMARU** (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 7th August, and is expected here on the 6th Sept.

The N. Y. K. s.s. **FUSHIMI M.** (American Line) left Kobe for this port via Nagasaki, Shanghai, Manila on the 22nd August and is expected here on the 3rd Sept.

The Dollar Line Company's s.s. **HAROLD DOLLAR** (New York Line) left New York on July 12th, and is due in Hongkong September 25th.

The Dollar Line Company's s.s. **MELVILLE DOLLAR** left Vancouver on August 12th and is due in Hongkong Sept. 15th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. **KITANO M.** (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 21st Aug. and is expected here on the 29th September.

The s.s. **Kt. of the GARTER** (Blue Funnel Line) left Singapore on 27th inst. for Hongkong and is due here on 2nd September.

The N. Y. K. s.s. **NIKKO M.** (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via Thursday Island, Manila on the 27th August and is expected here on the 17th Sept.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS.

Patterson (right) congratulating Tilden after the match in which the latter won the world's championship.



GERMAN DELEGATES.

Above are seen the German delegates at the Spa Conference. Herr Fehrenbach, the Chancellor, is the third figure from left to right.



TWO MORE GERMANS.

Above are seen General von Seeckt, head of the German army staff (left) and Otto Gessler, German minister of defence, who were two of the prominent figures at the Spa conference.



HERR HUGO STINNES.

A recent photo of the German magnate.



ART LESSONS FOR WOUNDED.

The young men seen above are wounded American ex-soldiers having a painting lesson. The Government supplies instructors, models—everything; and pays the soldiers while they are fitting themselves for civil life.



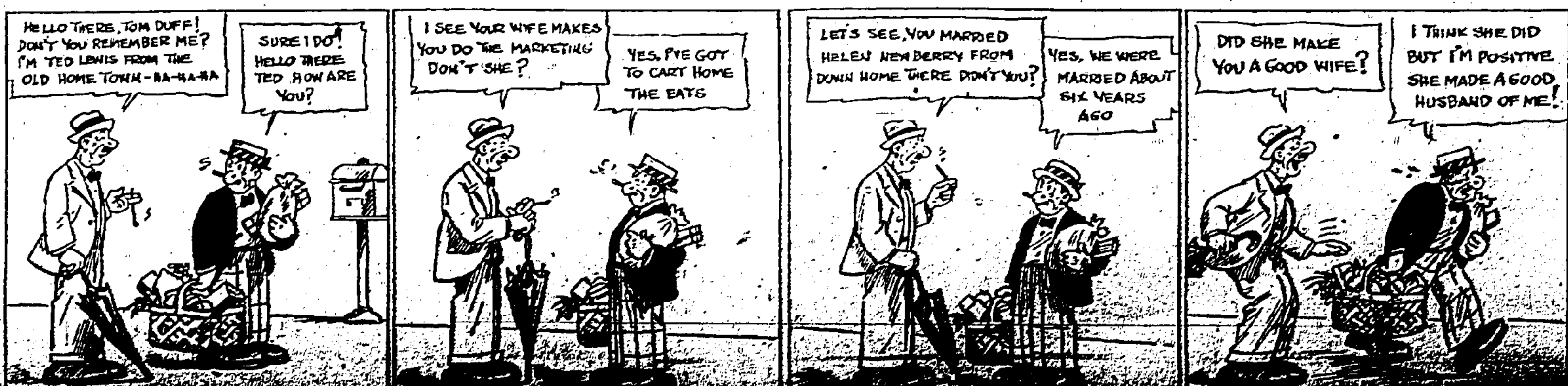
GENERAL LUCAS.

General Lucas, who was recently kidnapped by the Sinn Feiners.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS.

Tom Admits It.

BY ALLMAN.



NOTICES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Established
America 1841 Europe 1891.

HEAD OFFICE:— NEW YORK CITY.

WORLD WIDE SERVICE.

Exclusive Offices maintained at all principal cities in America.

Foreign Offices.

ANTWERP GLASGOW NICE
BARCELONA HAMBURG PARIS
BERLIN KOBLENZ PETROGRAD
BORDEAUX KOBLENZ ROTTERDAM
BREMEN LIVERPOOL ROME
BUENOS AIRES LONDON SOUTHAMPTON
CHRISTIANIA MANILA STOCKHOLM
COBLENZ MARSEILLES TORONTO
COPENHAGEN MONTREAL VALPARISO
GENOA NAPLES YOKOHAMA

In Process of Organization.

ALEXANDRIA HAVANA RIO DE JANEIRO
CAIRO MONTEVIDEO WARSAWSHIPPING AND BANKING CORRESPONDENTS AT ALL
PRINCIPAL CITIES AND PORTS OF THE
COMMERCIAL WORLD.

OUR FACILITIES INCLUDE:—

Financial, Transportation and Travel Service.
Advice on Packing, Shipping Routes, Foreign Custom
Requirements.
Credit Information, Market and Trade Reports.
Financing of Imports and Exports.
Issuance of Drafts, Money Orders, Travelers Cheques, and
Letters of Credit.
Bills of Exchange negotiated and collected.
Mail and Cable Payments effected.
Commercial, Time and Savings Deposits received in local
currency: Pounds Sterling, United States Dollars,
Francs, Pesos, Taels and Yen currencies.

YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED.

C. H. BENSON,
MANAGER.
Hongkong.

SHIPPING.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Freight Service to Europe.

Regular Service to

ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "EASTERLING"

ABOUT SEPTEMBER 15TH.

For freight space and particulars apply to:—

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones 2477 & 2478 5th floor Hotel Mansions.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES.

LIMITED.

FOR VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER, B.C. VIA
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

S. S. "METHVEN"

WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT
THE 3rd SEPTEMBER.Through Bills of Lading issued to Canadian and
U. S. Overland points.

For space and further particulars, apply to:—

P. A. COX,
Acting General Agent,
C.P.O.S. Ltd.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on Aug. 1, 1920.CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

	1919	1920
Taiwan	Level with overflow	2-10 Above overflow
Taiwan	Level with overflow	2-10 Above overflow
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Taiwan	Level with overflow	

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

DECIMALS OF GALLONS.		
	1919.	1920.
Total	254.30	251.90
Total Brewed	21.27	23.48
Total Intermediate	185.55	175.90
Total Fuel	1,419.20	1,419.00
Wingwashed	29.91	31.50
Postage	65.52	65.72

Consumption of water in the City and Hill
Districts in millions and decimals of gallons
during the month of July.

1919	1920	
Consumption	250.00	250.00
Estimated	250.00	250.00
Consumption	250.00	250.00
Estimated	250.00	250.00
Consumption	250.00	250.00
Estimated	250.00	250.00
Consumption	250.00	250.00
Estimated	250.00	250.00
Consumption	250.00	250.00
Estimated	250.00	250.00

KNOWLEDGE WATERWORKS LEVEL.

1919	1920	
Taiwan	Level with overflow	2-10 Above overflow
Taiwan	Level with overflow	2-10 Above overflow
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Taiwan	Level with overflow	2-10 Above overflow
Taiwan	Level with overflow	2-10 Above overflow

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

1919		1920	
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Consumption of water in Relation to population	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
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Consumption of water in the City and Hill
Districts in millions and decimals of gallons
during the month of July.

1919	1920	
Consumption	250.00	250.00
Estimated	250.00	250.00
Consumption	250.00	250.00
Estimated	250.00	250.00
Consumption	250.00	250.00
Estimated	250.00	250.00
Consumption	250.00	250.00
Estimated	250.00	250.00
Consumption	250.00	250.00
Estimated	250.00	250.00

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE-
GRAPH COMPANY, LTD.The following Unclaimed Tele-
grams are lying here:—Kwongshun, Jervois Street,
from Shanghai.Laichungang Tongtak, Station-
ery Central Wellington Street,
(2) from Amoy.Palmarz Kremler, from Shang-
hai.William Dupee, Transport
President Grant Co American
Consulate, from Tokyo.

Limchingkee, from Amoy.

Dashkoff, Pacific Commercial
Company, from Vladivostok.

Muizon, from Kobe.

N. LUND,
Act. Superintendent,
Hongkong, Aug. 26, 1920.EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRA-
LIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

Fukusho, from Taipei.

Collin, from Colombo.

Lim, from Haiphong.

Molven, from Walkerville.

Pacific, from Calcutta.

Taudenbunk, from Paris.

M. E. F. AIREY,
Superintendent,
Hongkong, Aug. 26, 1920.

SLEWICK'S LOYALTY.

Korser (Denmark), July 17.—

The King has come back from
his visit to the Slesvig district.On his return he had an
enthusiastic reception at
Copenhagen. The official part
of the journey came to an end on
Monday last with the
Royal Family's visit to
Tender, but since then they
have motored through the
reunited province. Everywhere
they were welcomed heartily by
the Danish population. It is a
remarkable fact that the spoken
words were Germans, and they
declared that they would prove
themselves loyal citizens. In
carrying out the journey accord-
ing to the programme the King has
performed no small feat, as on
the very first day he was rather
badly bruised by a fall when he
mounted his horse to make his
entry into Haderslev.M. E. F. AIREY,
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Hongkong, Aug. 26, 1920.

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Superintendent,
Hongkong, Aug. 26, 1920.

SLEWICK'S LOYALTY.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Strand, London, E. C. 1.

Authorized Capital — £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital — £1,000,000
Paid Up Capital — £1,000,000
Reserve Fund — £1,000,000

BANKERS

The London & India Bank, Ltd.

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BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

AN AMERICAN BANK

Capital \$4,000,000.

Surplus \$1,000,000.

Head Office, New York U.S.A.

BRANCHES

SHANGHAI

TIENTSIN

MANILA

PEKING

HANKOW

CANTON

CHANGSHA

All Descriptions of banking business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current, Savings Accounts
and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U.S. Dollars,
Sterling or Francs.American Bankers Association
and Guaranty Trust Company
of New York Travelers Cheques,
sold by us, payable throughout
the world.

N. E. MULLEN,

Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

(Special authorization by Pre-
sidential Mandate of the Republic
of China on the 22nd of Novem-
ber, 1917.)

Authorized Capital \$50,000,000.00

Paid up Capital 12,279,800.00

Reserve Funds 3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING

HONGKONG BRANCH: 20/21
Connaught Road Central. Branch-
es and Sub-branches all over
China and Correspondents in San
Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.London Bankers—The National
Provincial and Union Bank
of England, Ltd.New York Bankers—Irrving
Trust Company.Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts and Fixed Deposits.
Terms on application.Every description of Banking
Business transacted.Loans granted on approved
securities.Special facilities for Home
Exchange.Interest on Fixed Deposits at
the following rates:—

For 3 months 3% per annum

For 6 months 4% per annum

For 12 months 5% per annum

TSUYER PEI

Manager.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—

No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000.00

Reserve Fund ... 200,000.00

Undivided Profits over \$400,000

Directors.

Mr. Fong Wai Tung, Chairman.

Mr. Chow Shoo Sen, Mr. Kwan Yung Po.

Mr. Li Koon Choo, Mr. Hui Ching Kong.

Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wang Yen Tong.

Mr. P. A. Kwan, Mr. Chen Ching Shui.

Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager:—Kau Tung Po, Esq.

Asst. Manager:—Li Yee Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted. Loans granted on
approved securities.Interest allowed on Current Deposits at the
rate of 3% per annum, and on Fixed
Deposits at the following rates:—

For 3 months at the rate of 3% per annum.

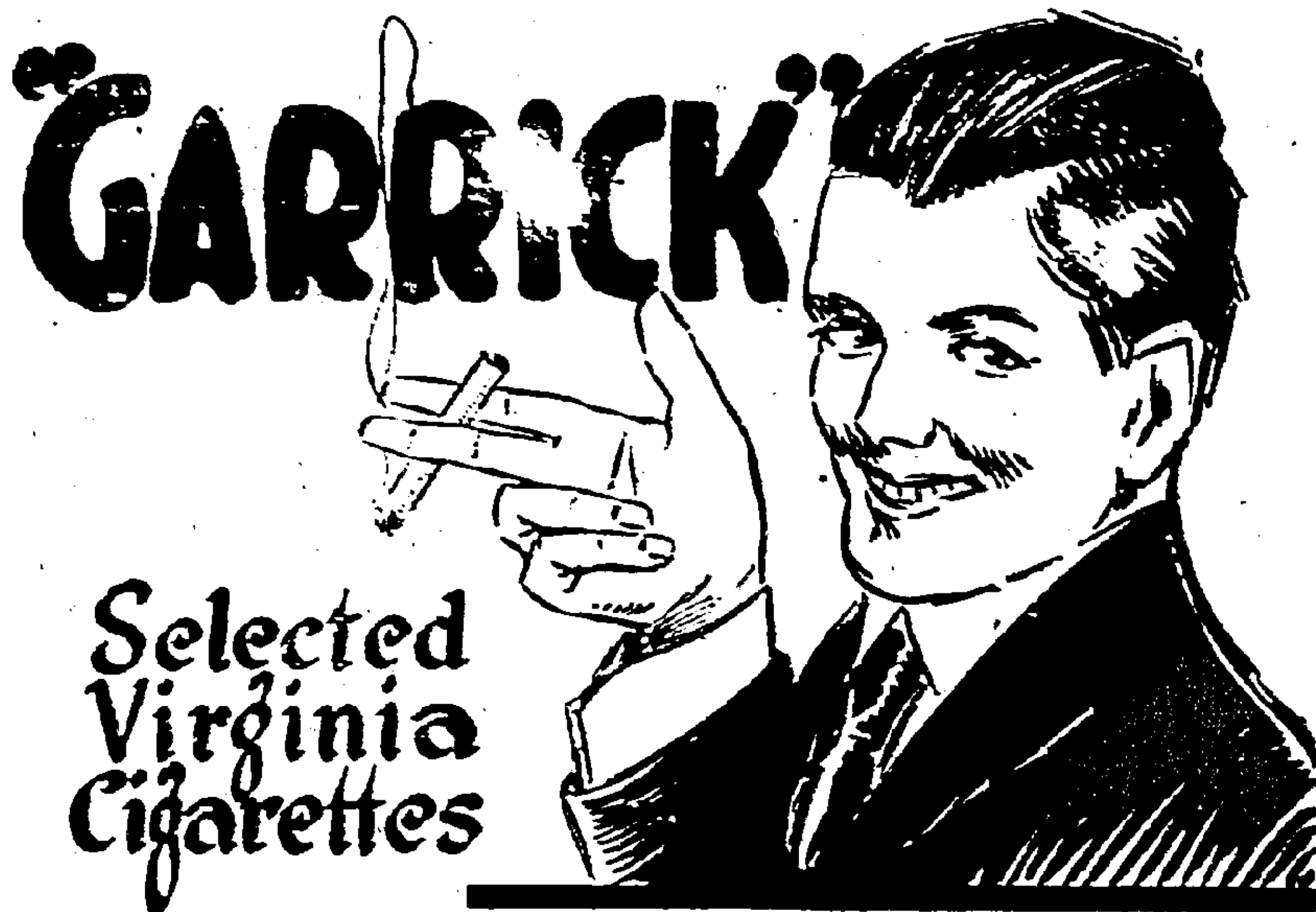
For 6 months at the rate of 4% per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5% per annum.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE.

(FREN

NOTICES.



Selected
Virginia
Cigarettes

ARE MADE FROM THE HIGHEST
COST AND MOST DELICATELY
FLAVOURED

TOBACCO

GROWN IN VIRGINIA

SOLD IN AIR-TIGHT TINS OF
50 CIGARETTES AND OBTAINABLE
AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.



This advertisement is printed by British American Tobacco Co., China Ltd.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE INTERPORT CONTESTS.

The hoped for visit of tennis and cricket teams to Hongkong from Shanghai this Autumn was discussed again at a meeting held last evening at the H.K.C.C. Pavilion. It was a meeting of representatives of five clubs, appointed by the general meeting of clubs a few weeks ago to be a committee to arrange details of the interport matches, and incidentally to do the groundwork in the forming of a Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association to attend to all tennis matters here. Mr R. Hancock (H.K.C.C. President), and those present were: Dr. Woodman (Civil Service), Mr. Un Hwa Fan (Chinese Recreation Club), Major Greenaway (U.S. R.C.), and Mr A. O. Brown (Kowloon).

Dr. Woodman agreed to undertake the duties of Secretary.

The Chairman reported that Mr Greenhill (Secretary of H.K.C.C.) had written Shanghai informing them that Hongkong would be pleased to have tennis players come down with the cricketers in the Autumn; but so far nothing definite had been received from Shanghai, nor had they sent a copy of their Tennis Association rules, on which it was proposed to base the constitution of the Hongkong Association. Nothing could be done meanwhile, but the committee might write in its own name. Mr Greenhill had a reply that Shanghai would be pleased to send a tennis team down if it could be managed.

In reply to Mr Brown the Chairman said the new Association would take over the work of the present Tennis League, and run everything pertaining to tennis here.

Mr Brown said the League had funds amounting to \$60, which would do for the Association to start on.

The Chairman said that the Shanghai letter to Mr Greenhill did not name any number of players.

The meeting was discussed, and it

was decided to have a tennis match between the two teams, but not necessarily more than four men. There would be a possibility of divided honours, but that would make the teams keener next year.

Major Greenaway pointed out that the bigger the team the more clubs interested and the better the game.

Mr Brown said the trouble was that in the future they might not be able to get six or more players to go to Shanghai.

Finally it was decided to write to Shanghai formally inviting them to send a team this Autumn, to consist of two doubles pairs and two singles players, also to ask for a copy of the Shanghai Association rules for guidance in forming the Hongkong Association.

The election of officers was held over. Meanwhile the committee will prepare a complete scheme for the adoption of the clubs.

Major Greenaway asked how the interport visit would be financed. The Chairman said it was usual to have a guarantee list, and the visitors were usually put up in messes here. Then there would be a gate.

Mr Brown thought there would be no difficulty putting them up.

The Chairman, Singapore, have written intimating that they may send a cricket team up here at the same time as Shanghai, and that will give us thirty men to look after; but we shall manage alright. The meeting then terminated.

INDO-CHINA TUG.

LAUNCHING AT KOWLOON.

Yesterday morning Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd., launched from their shipyard at Kowloon the steel single screw tug "Indo China," built to the order of the Indo China S. N. Co. The vessel is intended for Canton, her dimensions being:—Length 79', beam 15'6", depth 8'6".

The propelling machinery consists of a marine return tubular boiler and compound surface condensing marine engine to develop 200 H.P. A powerful steam

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 3 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

Shanghai—Per YINGCHOW, 1st Sept.
Straits—Per TANDA, 1st Sept.
Japan—Per FUSHIMI M., 3rd Sept.
Japan—Per BOMBAY M., 3rd Sept.
Straits—Per DAKAR M., 5th Sept.
Straits—Per MISHIMA M., 8th Sept.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.

Fort Bayard, Hoibow and Haiphong—Per HANOI, 1st Sept., 5 p.m.
Amoy and Straits—Per FOO SHING, 1st Sept., 3 p.m.
Swatow, Shanghai & North China—Per KWONGSANG, 1st Sept., 5 p.m.
Japan via Moji—Per CHOFU M., 1st Sept., 11 a.m.
Swatow & Straits—Per LINAN, 1st Sept., 11 a.m.
Shanghai and North China—Per DILWARA, 1st Sept., 11 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE VIA SUZ—Per PROTOSILAUS, 1st Sept., Reg. 1.45 p.m. Letters 2.30 p.m.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Tuesday, 31st Aug., inst. at 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 2ND SEPT.
Japan via Yokohama—Per FOO KANG, 2nd Sept., 4 p.m.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES

Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks b.	615
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons a.	335
North China a.	150
Unions b. 185 sa.	190
Yangtze a.	23
Far Eastern a.	20
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire a.	123
H. K. Fire a.	313
Shipping.	
Douglases a.	81
H.K. Steamboats b. & sa.	22
Indos (Prof.) b.	18
Indos (Def.) L. R. a.	205
Shells b.	142/6
Ferries b.	24
Refineries.	
Sugars a.	224
Malabons a.	55
Mining.	
Kailans b.	110/
Langkats b.	16
Shanghai Loans a.	16
Shai Explorations a.	130
Ranba a.	35/
Troncha a.	20/
Ural Caspian a.	20/
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves a.	85
K. Docks a.	150
Shai Docks a. b. 125 sa.	126
N. Engineering a.	29
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals b.	104
H.K. Hotels b.	131
H.K. Lands b.	110/2
H. phreys Est. b.	7.85
L. loon Lands b.	35
L. Reclamations a.	140
West Points b.	52
Cotton Mills.	
Ewos a.	1.559
Kung Yiks a.	1.47
Lau Kung Mows a.	1.200
Oriental a.	1.270
Shai Cottons a.	1.270
Yangtze Spools a.	1.30
Miscellaneous.	
Cement a.	7.70
China Borneo a.	7.70
Do. Light old a.	5.40
China Provident a.	2014
Dairy Farms a.	1834
Electric H. K. a.	30
Electric Macao a.	31
Hongkong Ropes b.	542
Hk. Tramways a.	6.10
Peak Trans. old b.	60.00
Do. new a.	452
Steam Landries a.	10
Steel Foundries a.	14
Water-works b.	6.40
Watsons a.	1232
Wm. Powells a.	35
Wiseman a.	115
Bk. East Asia a.	115
Kowloon Land a.	115

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1920.

TIDE TABLE.

30th to 5th Sept. 1920.

Time of Day	High Water	Low Water	Time of Day	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 31	9 16	7 18	Mon. 31	9 16	7 18
Tue. 1	10 48	8 10	Tue. 1	10 48	8 10
Wed. 2	11 49	8 59	Wed. 2	11 49	8 59
Thur. 3	12 26	9 52	Thur. 3	12 26	9 52
Fri. 4	1 30	10 58	Fri. 4	1 30	10 58
Sat. 5	2 18	11 51	Sat. 5	2 18	11 51
Sun. 6	3 17	12 46	Sun. 6	3 17	12 46

m morning, a afternoon.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate—closing Rate on Page 1).

SELLING.

T/T Demand	431/2
30 d/s	431/2
60 d/s	431/2
4 m/s	431/2
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	1311/2
T/T Japan	146
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	73
T/T Batavia	222
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	10.80
Demand, Paris	—

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	441/2
4 m/s D/P	451/2
5 m/s L/C	451/2
30 d/s Sydney and Melbourne	453/4
30 d/s San Francisco & New York	73 3/4
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	11.40
6 m/s France	11.60
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	77 3/4
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	185 Nom.
Demand, Manila	181 1/2
Demand, Singapore	181 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	50
On Bangkok	4.65 Nom.
Sovereign	35
Gold leaf per Tael	59 1/2
Bar Silver, ready	59 1/2
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